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Our Family of Vincents

A History, Genealogy,
and Biographical Notices

COMPILED, EDITED, AND PREPARED BY

BOYD VINCENT

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History

Josiah H. Benton
Apr. 5, 1957
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TO THE REVERED MEMORY OF
MY ANCESTORS

AND

TO MY WORTHY NEPHEWS

GEORGE ARMSTRONG LYON,

AND

B. B. VINCENT LYON,

THIS LITTLE BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

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Our Family of Vincents

PREFACE

THE WHY OF THIS LITTLE BOOK

My father in his early life worked on a farm and inherited all the American democratic dislike for mere titled and privileged aristocracy. Accordingly once, in his later life, on being asked whether he had a family coat-of-arms,—"Oh! yes," he replied, "of course." "But what is it, Mr. Vincent?" he was asked; "we have never seen it." "It is very simple," was the reply; "just a currycomb and a sawbuck,—both rampant!"

All the same, after his death I found among his papers a very complete and carefully preserved genealogy of his own family from its beginning in this country; and, with a full appreciation, too, of whatever personal worth and real merit he had discovered among his ancestors. That is a legitimate source of pride in any man,—the most democratic. Subsequently I came across other valuable material on the subject, largely through my membership in the "Huguenot Society of America." I often thought of putting this material together, not only because of my own interest in the matter (for I had imbibed "the genealogical poison"), but also for the use of others. But the demands of a very busy life seemed for many years to make that impossible. Now, however, that in my old age I have more time at my own disposal and have been spurred on by others, I have amused myself by trying to carry out this plan of a more extended family history. This is the real "why" of this little book. It is meant chiefly for the information and entertainment of my own more immediate flesh and blood and then also for that of others of the name who may find it of interest.

But unhappily I have been compelled to recognize a real limitation in the work. For I find that I cannot now undertake, as I might have done years ago, to follow out here in detail the personal history of the collateral lines of the family. I have had to confine myself to that of members of my own direct line and to that of a few others who have been prominent in public life. But I have had some pages of the book left blank for the insertion by others of their own immediate family genealogy and history, if they wish to do so.

For reasons which will become sufficiently clear as we go on, I thought at one time of entitling the book "The Tribe of Levi!" but I afterward concluded to spare others such an open parade of this attempted witticism and so have been content to use the more sober and more limited title of "Our Family of Vincents."

CHAPTER I

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME

A WORD or two about this ought to be interesting. The name Vincent plainly comes from the Latin word *vincere*,—meaning to conquer, to win, to succeed; and, as we shall see, it easily dates back to Roman times. "Norman" names and blood are simply modern and negligible in comparison. That's a comfort, of course! All sorts of changes, too, have been rung on the word and the name. For example, when Julius Cæsar wanted to report his success in his Gallic Wars in the fewest possible words, all he said was, "*Veni, vidi, vici*":—"I came, I saw, I conquered." When Constantine was fighting Maxentius over the imperial claims in the West, the vision he saw in the sky (so runs the legend) was just the Cross with these four words, "*In hoc signo vinces*":—"With this symbol you conquer." I have not come across many mottoes in the French family coats-of-arms; but in the coats of the English Vincents there is a good deal of play upon the word and name. For example here we run across such legends as these: "*Vincenti dabitur*":—"It shall be given to him who conquers"; or, "*Non nisi vincenti*":—"Only to him who wins." Both of which maxims, unhappily, sound disgracefully like that good old Jacksonian political slogan—"To the victors belong the spoils!" Again we find "*Vincit qui patitur*,"—"He conquers who endures"; and "*Virtute non viribus vincent*":—They win by merit, not by force"; and "*Vincent qui vincent*":—"They conquer (others?) who conquer (themselves?)". Such punning may have been bad heraldry, but it seems to be always almost irresistible. For example, when my brother Strong entered Harvard and was asked his name, "Strong Vincent?" exclaimed the professor;—"What an all-conquering name!"

But we have amused ourselves enough over the mere origin and implications of the name.

CHAPTER II

THE NAME IN CHURCH HISTORY

Next, it will also be interesting perhaps to see something of the part which the name has played in history. And so, before we come to our own immediate family story, let us go back of and outside that and notice here other bearers of the name who through the centuries have been distinguished in both sacred and secular affairs. This will show at any rate that the name carried with it a blood which has often proved of real service to the world.

This is especially noticeable in Church history. The Church calendar and other like records are fairly loaded down with Vincent names and Vincent "Saints." There seems to have been all along a strong penchant in the blood for the Church and the ministry. But unfortunately, in the case of many of those distinguished churchmen, they were either monks or celibates; and, much as in some instances we should like to do it, we can hardly, with propriety, claim direct family descent from them.

However, here are the names of some of them; and you will notice that the record begins well back in Roman and early Christian times.

(1) *Vincentius*, Martyr, A. D. 192. ("Eusebius"—"Eccl. Hist.")

(2) *Vincentius*, Bishop of Thibaris, in the Province of Byzantium: present at the 4th Synod of Carthage, A. D. 254.

(3) *Vincentius*, Bishop of Capua, probably one of

the two legates sent by Sylvester, Bishop of Rome, to the Council of Nice, A. D. 318.

(4) *Vincentius*, Bishop of Digne and Martyr, A. D. 347.

(5) *Vincentius*, a presbyter of Constantinople and noted scholar, closely associated about A. D. 385, with Saint Jerome, at Bethlehem in Palestine, in his great work of translating the Greek Bible (Old and New Testament) into the Latin "Vulgate." This translation is still the authorized version of the Scriptures in the Roman Church, and the basis of the authorized (Douai) English translation of that. St. Jerome dedicated to Vincentius his translation of Eusebius, the famous Greek church historian.

(6) *Vincentius*, a friend to whom St. Augustine, about A. D. 400, wrote at great length a famous treatise on the treatment of heretics and schismatics.

(7) *Vincentius*, Bishop of Culcitanum (near Hippo) in Africa. Sent by the African Church (A. D. 407) on a mission to Honorius, Bishop of Rome. Also one of the Judicial Commission of the Province of Carthage.

(8) *Vincentius*, a presbyter of Gaul, author of a commentary on the Psalms.

(9) *Vincentius*, addressed with five other bishops of Sardinia, by Pope Gregory the Great, on the date of Easter.

(10) *Saint Vincent of Saragossa*, deacon, and martyr under Diocletian, A. D. 304. The historical facts in his case seem to be these: He was the most renowned martyr of Spain and his tomb was a shrine for many centuries. He was born at Saragossa. His father was Entricius, and his mother was Enola, a native of Osca. He was commissioned to do the preaching in the diocese, as his bishop had an impediment in his speech. In the persecution under the

Governor Dacian, he was imprisoned and tortured and finally executed. He is mentioned in the Roman Martyrology on January 22nd. His Acts were read in the churches. Rome had three churches dedicated to him; one near St. Peter's; another in the Trastevere quarter; and another built by Pope Honorius I (638), and renewed by Pope Leo III (796). There are four churches in England bearing his name.

But Mrs. Jameson, in her "Sacred and Legendary Art," gives us the most picturesque (legendary) account of him. According to it, Vincent, being brought before the tribunal of Dacian, with his bishop Valerian, they were accused of being Christians. The bishop could not speak clearly; but Vincent, the deacon, stood forth and proclaimed his faith, defying the torture. After torture and execution, his body, with a millstone about its neck, was ordered thrown into the sea. But before the boat got back to shore, Vincent's body was there and the ravens were mounting guard over it. There being no one to bury it, the waves performed that pious office, hollowing a tomb in the sands, where years afterward the spot was miraculously revealed to the Christians. They took the body up and buried it at Valencia. Then, when in the eighth century, five hundred years afterward, the Moors were ravaging the coasts of Spain, the Christians fled with their Saint's body on board ship out into the Atlantic, until, following the ravens which had gone with them, they turned and landed on a great promontory on the coast of Portugal, which has ever since been called Cape St. Vincent. About the year 1147 King Alonzo I removed the relics to the Cathedral of Lisbon; and the pious ravens having multiplied greatly, rents were assigned by the Chapter for their support.

The customary emblem of Saint Vincent of Saragossa is a raven perched on a millstone. St. Augustine and St. Ambrose testify that in their day (about the fifth century) the fame of "Vincent the Invincible" went wherever the name of Christ was known. The most beautiful devotional figure of him is a picture by Palma in the S. Maria dell'Orto at Venice,—almost equal to his famous "Ste. Barbara," for color and expression. (I have a beautiful copy of the picture hanging on my walls.—B. V.)

(11) *Vincentius Lirinensis*, Saint Vincent of Lèrins, one of the most famous of the Church's theologians. He belonged, about A. D. 434, to the Monastery of Lèrins, on one of the islands of that name in what is now the harbor of Cannes, a popular seaside resort on the French Riviera. It was this monastery which for centuries gave to the Church in France some of her most illustrious scholars, theologians, bishops, and saints. While this Vincent was the author of other works, his most important work was his "Commonitorium,"—a Reminder or Instruction. (I have a copy of it in my library.) It was meant to help himself and others in testing and determining Catholic truth, in opposition to the heresies of all time. He laid down two great principles as to the rule of faith. The first authority for Christian truth is the Bible, the Word of God. But as every heretic quoted the Scriptures, too, for his own false teaching, some other test must also be applied. This Vincent found in Christian tradition. For, together with the Scriptures, there had come down through the centuries, he claimed, the unanimous and steadfast witness of the Church as to what had always been understood and believed by her as the teaching of the Scriptures. All this witness, steadily and unanimously borne by Church Councils and Church Fathers, this, Vincent held, was a real reinforcement of the

authority of the Church's teaching of the Scriptures as against that of the heretics. Vincent was the first to formulate this principle of Tradition; and he did it in these now famous words: "*Magnopere curandum est ut id teneatur quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est*"—that is, "The very greatest care must be taken that that be held which has been believed everywhere, always and by everybody." In other words, Universality, Antiquity and Consent all combine to validate the truth of the Scriptures as taught by the Church; and no doctrine can be held true and authoritative, in which all of these notes do not meet. This statement of the principle of Tradition has, in its attempted applications, given rise to endless theological controversies ever since. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the Roman Church, which has always made much of Vincent's Rule, can claim its benefits today for such modern doctrines as the Immaculate Conception and Papal Infallibility. There is a much fuller and more excellent account of this Vincent in Canon A. C. Cooper-Marsden's "History of the Islands of the Lèrins," Cambridge University Press, England.

CHAPTER III

THE NAME IN CHURCH HISTORY (Continued)

(12) *St. Vincent* (*Maldegarius*), a layman, founder and abbot of the monasteries of Hautmont (France) and Soignies (Belgium). He was born of a noble family in Hainault (Flanders) about A. D. 610; and married a noble lady, Waldetrude, also venerated as a saint. One of their sons, Landric, became Bishop of Meaux. Their two daughters, Aldetrude and Madelberte, both became abbesses of Maubeuge.

(13) *Vincent* (*Kadlubek, the Blessed*), bishop of Cracow. Born 1160. Worked hard under Pope Innocent III for reformation among his clergy and people. Through his influence peace was restored between Hungary and Poland in 1214. In 1682 the great Polish patriot, John Sobieski, who saved Vienna from the Turks, petitioned the Pope for Vincent's beatification.

(14) *Vincent of Beauvais* (about 1200), priest, Dominican Friar and encyclopedist. He undertook a systematic and comprehensive treatment of all branches of knowledge. The general title of his colossal work was "*Speculum Majus*";—"the Great Mirror." It contained no less than eighty books, divided into 9,885 chapters. But it was not a book; it was an encyclopedia—a library.

(15) *Saint Vincent Ferrer*, a famous missionary born at Valencia (Spain) of noble blood. Taught theology at the Cathedral of Valencia. Was confessor to the Queen of Aragon and afterward to Pope Benedict XIII, at Avignon. Refused all honors, including a cardinal's

hat. About 1400 was made papal legate plentipotentiary to all lands. For twenty years traveled through Europe preaching repentance. Churches were too small; he preached in open squares and in the fields. He converted Bernardine of Siena, afterward the great Italian evangelist. Italy, France, Spain, all heard him. In Granada he converted thousands of Moors.

(16) *Saint Vincent de Paul*, of whom it has been beautifully said: "There are some names whose mere sound is more eloquent than any commentary—any panegyric. . . . Every one is conscious when he hears the name of St. Vincent de Paul, of admiration and veneration for one of the greatest benefactors of the human race." He was born about 1580 in a peasant family at Pouy in Gascony, France. His father's name was Jean de Paul; but because that sounds like noble birth, he himself always preferred to write his own name "Depaul,"—in one word. He was ordained in 1600, was captured soon afterward by Turkish pirates and sold as a slave, but escaped. Went with the Papal Vice-Legate from Avignon to Rome, and was sent back to France on a secret mission to King Henry IV. Became almoner to Queen Marguerite of Valois. Held missions for the peasants on the estate of a great family named Gondi, followed by conferences for the relief of the poor, and did devoted work among the convicts in the galleys of Paris, Marseilles and Bordeaux.

For the training of men for missions, he founded a great society and not less than twenty seminaries; also retreats for the clergy generally. Cardinal Richelieu gave him 1,000 crowns for this work; and Bossuet, the famous Bishop of Meaux, took part in it. At the time of the French Revolution, Vincent's "Society" was directing sixty seminaries in France. Then came retreats for laymen, with hundreds in attendance.

He founded the Daughters of Charity—women of wealth who sent their servants to do the disagreeable work; then the Sisters of Charity who actually did the work; then the Ladies of Charity, two hundred of the highest rank, who supported the work. Enormous sums were given,—40,000 *livres* in one year. He founded the Hospice of the Name of Jesus for the care of old people; then a general hospital for all the poor of Paris. The King gave the lands and 50,000 *livres;* Cardinal Mazarin, 100,000 *livres.*

His charities finally extended to all France. He first established soup-kitchens. He founded societies to act as scavengers in plague-stricken cities and to bury the poor. During the religious wars he rescued two hundred young women from the soldiery and placed them in convents. The King on his death bed sent for him; the Queen-widow, Anne of Austria, made him a member of her Council of Conscience for ecclesiastical appointments.

When Jansenism, a supposed heresy, threatened the Church he secured the Pope's condemnation of it. He accomplished great reforms in all the monastic orders in France.

He sent his Mission preachers to Italy, to Scotland, to Poland, to Madagascar, and even to the Christian slaves in Tunis and Algiers. Twelve hundred of these slaves were ransomed, and 1,200,000 *livres* spent in the work.

Altogether, it is a marvelous story;—all the more marvelous because it is all true. Every Vincent ought to feel his pulse quicken with pride and thankfulness at the mention of this good man's name. There are two excellent "Lives" in English of this St. Vincent; one by De Broglie (published by Benziger Bros., Cincinnati), the other by E. K. Saunders (published by

Longmans, Green & Co., New York). Also for other and fuller notices of all the above subjects consult the "Catholic Encyclopedia" and Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Biography."

Passing now from Roman, Spanish, and French to recent English Church history, we find:—

(17) *Rev. William Vincent, D.D.* (1739-1815), Dean (1802) of Westminster Abbey, London. His father was Giles Vincent, a Portugal merchant. "Vincent Square," in the district of Westminster (where, curiously enough, I myself had lodgings during the Lambeth Conference of 1920), was named after him. (Curiously enough, too, I just happened to discover his portrait hanging on the walls of the Deanery.) He was fourteen years headmaster of Westminster School, and seems to have been fond of the rod; for we are told that he had the honor in 1792 of expelling from the school Robert Southey for a poetic satire entitled "The Flagellant"(!) He was offered the deanship "as a public reward for public service" in writing a book in "Defense of Public Education." He spent fifteen years on repairs of the Abbey, and after a fire, restored the great "Rose Window." He was a great classical scholar, especially in ancient geography. Napoleon had his books on this subject translated and republished in France.

(18) *Rev. Samuel Vincent* (about 1900), Minister of the George Street Baptist Church, Plymouth; a powerful preacher; a popular pastor; the author of sev ral books; a prominent and influential man in his denomination; head at one time of the British Baptist Union.

CHAPTER IV

THE NAME IN SECULAR HISTORY

(1) In France

SOME years ago, in the course of fitful correspondence on the subject, I was assured by a gentleman, himself a descendant in one of the English lines of Vincents: "I have been giving exceptional attention to all the Vincent families in France. . . . Doubtless you are aware that the name is found in a great many branches widely scattered in France." But unfortunately I was not able at that time to continue that correspondence. I have also been disappointed in not having been able since to study as I hoped to do, the whole subject in authentic records and on the spot, in France. This I trust that some of the now younger members of the family will be able to do some day. However, perhaps one reason why I did not follow up more persistently the general history of the name in France is that I am now convinced that this would not throw much light on the French connections of our own line. For as we shall see from the statement of those who have made a more careful study of the matter, it is very difficult now to identify any of the American Huguenot family lines back of the wholesale emigration from France immediately after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The only reliable information on the general history of the name in France which I have been able to secure so far is from two sources and only with reference to a very early period.

The first source is an extract (of which the following is a translation) from the "Dictionaire Vèridique des Origins des Maisons Nobles ou anoblies du Royaume de France. Par M. Lainé, a' Paris, 1818." It is the record of only two lines of the name.

"(1) *De Vincens de Causans*, an old knightly house, among the noblest of the county of Venaissin; known as to filiation (direct descent) from Vincent de Vincens down, knight, baron of Brantes, of Savoillans and of Saint Léger, living in 1022. The family formed several branches; first, the barons, later the marquises of Causans; second, the lords of Savoillans and of Propriac; third, the lords of Servanc. (Note: The county of Venaissin was part of what is now the Department of Vaucluse, including the city of Avignon, in Southern France.)

"*Offices*. This house has filled all along the first posts in the county of Venaissin. It furnished governors for the Principality of Orange, a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Emperor Charles V; a governor of Ville-neuve in Africa; a first squire to the Prince of Conti; several generals, colonels, etc. (Note: The city and principality of Orange lay just north of the city of Avignon.)

"*Court Honors*. In 1768, 1772, 1780, and 1787, in virtue of reputation made (services rendered) in the secretary's office of the King's Orders.

"*Titles*. Seigniory of Causans was raised to a marquisate by letters-patent of William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange, dated 28th of August, 1667, ratified at the parliament of Grenoble, 16th of November, 1679, in favor of Louis de Vincens de Mauléon. This family has borne, besides, the title of Titulary Count of Ampuria for four generations. This title was given to them by the sovereigns of Spain. This

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house also furnished several knights and dignitaries to the Order of Malta since 1531. Also furnished three canonesses to the Noble Chapter of Saint Louis at Metz, to belong to which one had to give proof of one's fitness since the year 1400, but without any ennoblement so far as is known.

"*Prelacy.* Bertrand de Vincens was in 1389 Archbishop of Embrun and at the same time treasurer of the Pope.

"*Coat-of-Arms.* Gold, with sable lion, tongued, hatchment and crown gules,—(house) of Mauléon; azure border, six golden stars, ranged three and three, and three silver crescents, two in flancs and the other under the star,—(house) of Vincens."

(2) "*De Vincent d'Agout*, a noble house of Provence, of knightly origin, known as to filiation from Rostaing Vincent down, part-lord of Rougues, mentioned as "a noble and mighty man" in an Act of 1370. Fouquet Vincent, co-lord of Rougues, having had Fouquet d'Agout, Baron of Sault, as godfather, this lord gave him in 1489 several estates of considerable size on condition that he and his posterity should bear the name and the arms of Agout. The lords of Angles, barons of Saint Michel, are descendants of theirs.

"*Offices.* Knights of the King's Order; several officers os superior rank; knights of Saint Louis.

"*Court Honors.* In 1770, in virtue of services rendered, in the Cabinet du Saint Esprit.

"*Malta.* Roland d'Agout d'Angles was received into the Order of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem in 1597.

"*Coat-of-Arms.* Gold, azure wolf, ravissant, tongued, hatchment and . . . . gules."

The second source is a list, furnished me by a "Fellow of the (British) Huguenot Society," of the "Doctor's" degrees conferred by the University of Avignon (1303-1791) in which there are the following notices:—

Charles Vincent, d'Annecy, Diocese de Genéve received in 1541; *Joseph Vincent* de Propriac (de la ville de Pernes) received 1636; *Francois Vincent* received 1556; *Antoine Vincent* (d'Avignon) 1602; *Barthayard Vincent* (d'Buire) 1619; *Jean Vincent*, fils d'André Vincent, 1663; *Jean Francois Vincent* (de Carpentras) 1778.

(2) In England

It seems impossible now to say just when and how the name first appeared in England, or from which French line it came. But the name is so manifestly Latin in origin and so French in its present form, and it had become so prominent in England by the thirteenth century, that it does not seem unreasonable to connect it more or less closely with the Conquest of England by William of Normandy in the eleventh century (1066), or else with the continued French immigration which followed that. For undoubtedly that whole invasion imposed its French language and names, as well as its ideas and institutions, upon the life and history of England in the most wholesale way.

The British "Dictionary of National Biography" gives us a few notices of outstanding personages of the name in English history. For instance:

Augustine Vincent, a famous herald (1584-1626) who was "Rouge Noire Pursuivant" in the College of Arms.

Rev. Philip Vincent (died 1638) author. Wrote the history of the New England War with the Pequot Indians.

Rev. Nathaniel Vincent (1674), Chaplain to King Charles II. He gave great offence to the king by a sermon on "The Right Notion of Honor."

Richard Budd Vincent, Captain R. N. Commanded some famous men-of-war. In 1804 his squadron was defeated and captured by the French. But at his court-martial he was not only "most honorably acquitted" but his conduct was also pronounced "highly meritorious and praiseworthy."

George Vincent (1796-1836), a landscape painter, very prolific. His pictures have become very valuable. The British Museum contains a number of his etchings

John Vincent, a great surgeon, President, 1832 and 1840, of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Henry Vincent (1813-1878) a great political agitator. Frequently imprisoned. Lectured on the "Constitutional History of Parliament," and on a great number of social and historical questions, advocating free trade and popular education. His strong advocacy of the cause of the North in our own Civil War made him a welcome visitor in the United States in 1866 and again in 1867, 1869 and 1875-6. "It is difficult to overestimate the effect of his lectures both in England and America."

But beside the above note-worthy individuals of other lines, there is also still in England a very old and aristocratic family of the name.

One published record finds a John Vincent in the reign of Henry III (1216-72); and a Miles Vincent, under Edward II (1307-27); also a David Vincent who, under Henry VIII, was keeper of the wardrobe, warden of the mint, a witness of the King's will, receiving in consideration a royal legacy of 100 pounds. He was also under Edward VI a gentleman of the bedchamber. He was the father of the Thomas Vincent spoken of next below.

Sir Thomas Vincent. "Burke's Peerage" in speaking of the "lineage" of this Vincent family says: "This ancient family which appears to have possessed the manor of Swinford, Co. Leicester, A. D. 1264, removed from the Co. Northampton, wherein it had been established for ages, to the Co. Surrey, upon the marriage of Thomas Vincent, Esq., in the reign of Elizabeth, with Jane, the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lyfield, Esq., of Stoke d'Abernon. . . . This gentleman (Thomas Vincent) had the honor of a visit from Queen Elizabeth, when her majesty conferred upon him the distinction of knighthood. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son, viz.:

Sir Francis Vincent, Knight, who was created a baronet 1620 by King James I."

The "Peerage" then gives a complete genealogy of this line through the successive baronets down to

Sir Francis Vincent the present (13th) Baronet. Other distinguished descendants in this line are:

Sir Edgar Vincent, a cousin of the last-named baronet. He early showed great brilliancy, especially as a linguist. He made a specialty of modern Greek. Partly on this account he was appointed a member of an international commission in marking the Bosnia-Herzegovina boundary in 1881. Afterward, under Lord Cromer, the great British creator and chronicler of "Modern Egypt," he straightened out the complicated finances of Egypt and later was sent to Constantinople on the same kind of duty. In recognition of his great services, in such connections, to his country and the world, he has recently been raised to the British peerage as Lord d'Abernon and is now British Ambassador at Berlin.

Sir Howard Vincent, another recent distinguished Englishman, was a brother of Sir Edgar, just mentioned. He also was a man of great brilliancy, and during the last twenty-five years had been one of

England's chief counsellors,—in matters of police, of policy, of defense and of trade. His attainments and services were extraordinary as soldier, economist, director of police, journalist, traveler, philanthropist and parliamentarian. He knew nearly every language in Europe and distinguished himself at Scotland Yard by his being able to talk with his continental colleagues in their own languages. He did more than any other man to turn the English volunteer into a real soldier. He founded the United Empire Trade League and was one of Chamberlain's most ardent advocates of tariff reform.

"Burke's General Armory" gives the bearings of this Stoke D'Abernon baronial family of English Vincents as

Arms. Azure, three Caterfoils, Argent.

Crest. Out of a Ducal Crown, proper, a Bear's Head, Argent.

Motto. "Vincenti Dabitur," though anciently was borne "Vincit qui patitur," or "Non nisi vincenti"; and Sir Francis, the first baronet had on his funeral trophies "Virtute non viribus vincent."

Seat. At Stoke D'Abernon, near Cobham, Surrey.

The "Armory" also gives a list of the variations of these arms in the many branches of this same family, but the list is far too long and too full of heraldic gibberish to be quoted here.

(3) In America

Among distinguished American representatives of the name,—whose family lines, however, I do not know,—I find the following:

Rev. Marvin Richardson Vincent, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian "Church of the Covenant" in New York (1873-88); afterward Professor of New Testament

Exegesis and Criticism in Union Theological Seminary, New York. He was a profound scholar, acute critic and prolific author. Among his great books were a translation of Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament," "Word Studies in the New Testament," and a "History of the Textual Criticism of the N. T."

Frank R. Vincent, traveler and author. Born in 1848. Graduated at Yale in 1875. He was the first American to make a systematic tour of the whole world, civilized and uncivilized, covering 355,000 miles in fifteen years, including explorations in Indo-China, Lapland, Brazil and the Congo Free State. He presented a valuable collection of Indo-Chinese antiquities and art and industrial objects to the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Was an honorary member of twenty-six scientific and literary societies in the United States and abroad. He received nine decorations from foreign sovereigns and governments. He was the author of "The Land of the White Elephant," "Through and Through the Topics," "Norsk, Lapp and Finn," "Around and About South America," "The Lady of Cawnpore," and "Actual Africa."

Thomas McCurdy Vincent, Colonel U. S. A.; retired 1896. West Point graduate. Served in the war against the Florida Indians. Professor of Chemistry, West Point; captain, major, assistant adjutant general 1861-5; brevet brigadier general. Author of "The Military Power of the United States Army During the War of the Rebellion."

John M. Vincent, professor of European History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. A descendant of a Huguenot family which settled in Rhode Island about 1660, and was afterward scattered through the Middle States as far as Ohio. Author.

Chapter V

THE HUGUENOT EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

Nobody seems to know now just when or how the term "Huguenot" originated, or just what it meant. It is generally supposed to have been a kind of political nickname for the Protestants of France, just as the name "Roundheads" was for the Puritans of England in Cromwell's time. The Huguenots were in fact the Puritans of France,—noted for the same austere virtues and uprightness of life. At one time, it is estimated, they numbered 275,000 families, or 1,300,000 persons,—one twelfth of the population of France; and among them 2,500 families of noble birth. We easily recall such noble Huguenot names as those of Henry of Navarre and his queen-mother, Margaret, the great Sully, the famous physician Ambroise Paré, DeMorny, Palissy, the Condés, the Colignys, Turenne, DuQuesne and Soubise. We even find among them a Philippe Vincent, evidently a man of station and of parts, who was sent with others in 1628 on an embassy to Charles II of England, to secure relief for the besieged city of La Rochelle. But the Huguenots included, too, many of the well-to-do middle class, learned and skilled, as well as of the nobility. So that when France lost them, she lost not only some of her noblest blood but vast numbers also of her otherwise very best citizens. However, most of those who lived in the small towns along the western seacoast near La Rochelle were naturally people of marine interests, —shipowners and sea-going merchants, sailors and fishermen, sail-makers and salt-makers.

The general history of the Huguenots is of course familiar: the persecutions they suffered all through the Reformation period;* their wars, under Admiral Coligny and Henry of Navarre, with the Catholics; the wholesale massacre of them on Saint Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572; the issue by King Henty IV in 1598, of the famous Edict of Nantes, guaranteeing them certain limited rights; the continued persecution, nevertheless; the fall of their great stronghold of La Rochelle in 1628; and finally, the Revocation by King Louis XIV in 1685 of even that same Edict of half-way toleration,—thus leaving their case absolutely hopeless.

For a hundred years before this, many of them, seeking religious liberty and peace, had fled to Canada, Nova Scotia, Brazil, the West Indies, Florida and South Carolina. Now, after the Revocation, they fled, literally by the hundred thousands, to Holland; and from there, much later on and mostly by way of England, passed on to her American Colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; and as early as 1623, to the Dutch settlement of "New Amsterdam," in New Netherlands,—afterward "New York."

Now and then in the course of the early American history of these colonists, we catch fleeting glimpses of the family name. For instance, there was a family of Vincents from England who settled in Rhode Island about 1660, but it was shortly afterward scattered toward New York and farther West. We find no Vincents among the many colonists in South Carolina or Virginia. We do find a very considerable list of Vincents among the Maryland Huguenots, but no sign of connection with our own line.

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*Among the sixty of the inhabitants of Meaux (fourteen of whom were condemned to be burned to death in 1546) ordered because of their reformation doctrines, "to attend the said execution, the rope around the neck and after to be beaten and flogged with rods . . . and banished out this realm for five years, on pain of the halter"—we find the name of "Jehan Vincent." (See Bower's "The Fourteen of Meaux," pp. 50, 51, 52, Longman's, 1894.)

Our main concern here seems to be with the New York and New Jersey colonists.

We have already spoken of a Huguenot settlement at New Amsterdam (now New York) as early as 1623. This seems to have consisted mainly of refugees from the Walloon country of France on her northeast border, now the Department du Nord. About 1645 there is a record in New York of an "Adrien Vincent from Tournai" (in Belgium) close to the Walloon country. We shall find him of interest later on. In 1660 came other French refugees from Holland to New Amsterdam. Still another colony about this time passed on up the Hudson River and settled on its west shore, south of the Catskill mountains in what is now Ulster Co., New York. But there is no sign of the name among them. Bolton in his "History of Westchester Co., New York,"* says: "French Huguenots began settlement at New Rochelle (on Long Island Sound near New York) before 1687—as shown by deeds." A Mr. Davis, of New Rochelle, in a historical paper,† gives us several interesting lists of French Huguenot families and property owners still in that town in 1700; but the name of Vincent does not appear here. We do find, however, the record here about this time of the will of one of the citizens—an Ambroise Sicard—with whom certain Vincents were closely associated. The writer speaks of him as "a religious man, a just one, and a large land-holder."

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*Vol. I, p. 582.

†In "American Huguenot Society's Collections," Vol. I.)

Another writer, Mr. Pumpelly, in a paper on "The Huguenot Settlers in New Jersey," tells us that Staten Island, for years a part of New Jersey, "abounds with families of Huguenot origin,—and among them families of Vincents." He also tells us of a tract of land, between the Hudson and Hackensack rivers, bought by French refugees (deed dated June 8, 1677), and afterward known as the "French Grant"; but there is no reference to our name here. Other Huguenot refugees, some with Dutch names, came to the Hackensack, and "their descendants extend into Hudson Passaic and Essex counties, in New Jersey." This is interesting, as Essex County is, in our family traditions, the earliest certainly known home of our own family in America; but the family name is not given in that record; nor in that of another Huguenot settlement near Princeton, New Jersey. (By the way, being a guest once in the house of a gentleman named D'Olier, in Burlington near Princeton, New Jersey, I asked him whether he was of the same blood as "Jean Jacques D'Olier," the associate of "Saint Vincent de Paul" in founding the famous Seminary of Saint Sulpice in Paris. His simple reply was: "There is his portrait on the wall!")

CHAPTER VI

WHO WAS "LEVI" VINCENT?

AND now that, in a somewhat insistent and intrusive spirit, we have made the acquaintance of our "forty-second cousins" all over the world and nearly back to the beginning of things, and have also learned something of the general history and character of the French Huguenot blood, it seems high time to settle down to the main point of this little book and try to find out just who we ourselves are, where we came from and what we have amounted to since. And we find that our search for our real immigrant ancestor is pretty well narrowed down to New York City and vicinity and the neighboring Essex County in New Jersey.

The family tradition is very definite as to the person and name of our first American ancestor. I quote from my father's copy of the family genealogy: "Levi Vincent, my great, great grandfather, was born in France, April 10th, 1676; was one of the Huguenots who fled to England, from persectuion, during the reign of Charles 2d. He emigrated to America and settled in Newark Township, Essex County, New Jersey, where the family resided many years. He died in 1763."

But now while this record gives us so distinctly the name of Levi Vincent, the dates of his birth and death and the place of his final family home here in America, it tells us nothing about his birth-place or family connection in France, or when he came to America, or when he came to New Jersey, or whether he spent any part of his early life elsewhere in America. These are the points we still want to clear up, if possible. Can we identify this Levi Vincent with any group and line of Vincents who may have settled in or about New York?

Dr. C. W. Baird in his "Huguenot Emigration to America" tells us that that book is the result of investigations in France and England for ten or twelve years; that the materials used were found largely in unpublished documents,—manuscripts in the hands of descendants, memorials, petitions, wills, etc., in files in public offices, the records of a few of the early French churches in America, the registers of the French churches in England, documents in the British State Paper Office and in the Archives Nationales of France. "Of traditions," he says, "I have taken little account. Yet I have found, not infrequently, that the legends preserved in our Huguenot families for six or seven generations have agreed, in the main, with historical statements. . . . There are thus a number of families, whose origination I have traced." So it is plain that Dr. Baird is a first-class authority on our subject.

He tells us, for instance:

*(1) "Off the coast of Aunis, and nearly opposite the city of La Rochelle (in France) lies the island of Ré, a spot that may be said to rival that city in its claim upon the attention of Americans of Huguenot descent, for it was the native place, or the place of refuge, of many families that ultimately found their way to the New World. Its principal towns are Saint Martin's, La Flotte and Ars. The fishermen and seamen and salters of this region had been among the earliest converts to the evangelical faith a century and a half before. Of late, also, many Huguenots of means had

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*Vol. I, p. 302.

sought the island, where they might hope to escape observation, and wing their flight to a friendlier shore. . . . Among the natives of this Isle of Ré, who came to New York, were Jean, Francois, Ester and Madeleine Vincent.''*

He then further tells us very definitely:—

(1) "Madeleine Vincent, wife of Jean Pelletreau, was born at St. Martin's (Act of Naturalization, 1687). Her brothers, Jean and Francois, sail-makers, came to New York at the same time."†

(2) "Francois Vincent, voilier (sail-maker), who fled to England in 1681 was of Soubise (Arch. Nat.) . . . Francois was naturalized in England, March 21, 1682, and a week later he sailed from London with his wife, Anne Guerry, and his children, Anne and Francois, for America." (N. B. This seems to have been a different Francois from the one mentioned in (1).)

(3) Again: "Jean Pelletreau borne at Arse in Saintonge, Magdalen (Vincent), his wife born at St. Martin's, and Elie Pelletreau (his nephew) were naturalized in New York, September 27th, 1687."

(4) And again: "Daniel Mesnard, an orphan, when come to man's estate, married the daughter of Francois Vincent and founded a family which is still extant."

(5) And "Jacques Many de Meschers en Saintonge . . . married Anne, a daughter of Francois Vincent."

Still another set of facts is of great interest to us, viz: From the Huguenot Society's "Collections"‡ we learn that at first the Dutch and French in New York worshipped together; but in 1687 the French Huguenots organized independently under the name of the "Église Francaise a la Nouvelle York," and in 1688 built their own first church. "It was situated in the street commonly called Petty-Coat-Lane. Petticoat Lane was later known as Market-field Street, and the site of the church is now covered by the Produce Exchange. In 1704 a new church was erected on the northeast side of King (now Pine) Street." Most of the earlier ministers of this church had been episcopally ordained (in England?) and there was a strong inclination among the French to conform to the prevailing type of (Church of England) organization and worship about them. In 1802 the Society took the first steps in this direction; and in 1803 Bishop Moore, of the Diocese of New York, consecrated the church as an Episcopal Church, under the name of "The French Church du Saint Esprit" (Church of the Holy Spirit). In 1834 a new church was built in Franklin Street. And again, in 1863, this was removed to West 22nd Street, where, as an Episcopal Church, it still stands under the same name.

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*Vol. I, 304. †Vol. I, 306. ‡Vol. I, Introduction

Our family history has the very closest associations with this interesting old parish. Its parish register, containing baptismal, marriage and burial records, extending from 1688 to 1804, is of first-class importance to us. For, of its 1,200 entries which I have examined, nearly 100, running from 1688 to 1730, concern directly members of "Vincent" families. At first the name is properly spelled, but later on is misspelled in all sorts of ways:—Vinsant—Viencent—Vinsans—Uincent—Vencint—Vinsent—Vincens—some signatures being made only with a mark (X). Evidently the children in the new country were not so well educated as their parents had been in the old country. In the earliest entries the Christian names in the case are all those of the Vincents (Madeleine, Ester, Jean and Francois) who, Dr. Baird told us, came to New York in 1682 and 1687.

The very first entry (1688) in the register is that of a baptism of "Madelayne fille denbroise Sicard," at which "Madelene Vincent" is sponsor. [Note: This entry evidently refers to the family of that respectable citizen, Ambroise Sicard, of the town of New Rochelle, near New York, spoken of above;* and if it does not prove that Madeleine Vincent herself lived at New Rochelle, it certainly does show, from the child being named after her and from her relationship as sponsor, that she was at least on intimate terms with the Sicards.]

Other important entries are:

1689, *Burial:* "Witness, J. Vincent."

1689, *Baptism:* "Sponsors: Jean Vincent and Suzanne Nuquerque, wife of Mr. Vincent."

1689, *Burial:* "Jean Vincent, aged eight years, son of Jean Vincent and Suzanne Nuquerque."

1692, *Baptism:* "Francois Vincent, sponsor."

1692, *Marriage:* "Witnesses: Madalene Vincent, F. Vincent, J. Vincent."

1693, *Baptism* of "Elisabet, daughter of Jean Vincent. Sponsors: J. Vincent, Li*u*e Vincent. [N. B. Notice the letter "u" here. Is this meant for the letter "v"? And does this "Liue" mean "Levi?" If so, then this seems to be our first trace of our own probable ancestor. But which of the lines did he belong to?]

1695, *Baptism:* "Sponsor, Live Vincent."

1698, *Two Baptisms:* "Live Vincent sponsor," in both.

1699, *Baptism:* "Sponsor, Live Vincent." [Here the name clearly suggests that of our traditional ancestor.]

1707, *Baptism:* "Sponsor, Live Vincent." [But this is the last time his name appears on the church register. Why? If he really was our ancestor, then about this time he must have married, moved to Essex Co., New Jersey, bought property, formed new interests there and so gradually ceased to take an active interest in the New York church ten miles away, across the Hudson River. All this seems likely. For born himself in 1676 he was now thirty-one years old and his oldest son, John, was born in 1709. See Family Genealogy below.]*

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* p. 30.

Another significant fact: About this time (1707) the Vincent name, *as a family name*, begins to disappear from the church register. It still appears occasionally as such until about 1730. But after that time it appears mostly only as a *baptismal name* in other families—Pelletreau, Many, Mesnard, Thillon—with whom the Vincents had intermarried. So used, however, the name—evidently a popular one—continues to appear at intervals, even in the register of Trinity Church, New York, down as late as 1858. But why did the family name, as such, begin to disappear from the first church register when it did? Were the original heads of the Vincent families dying out? Possibly. But how about the younger generations in the same line? In any case, it is a singular fact that there are next to no entries in the New York church register of the *burials* of any of them! Does it not seem likely that the younger generations gradually scattered after marriage and made homes for themselves in the new lands being opened up elsewhere? May this not have been the case with Levi and others?

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*p. 45.

CHAPTER VII

WHO LEVI VINCENT WAS

IT IS a curious and fortunate fact that just after the preceding chapter was written, and while prosecuting a fresh search in the Huguenot Society's Library in New York, I made a discovery of first and really final importance for us.

In the third volume, page 245, of the Society's "Collections," I came across a paper of "Notes on Some Huguenot Families" by a Mr. Edward Stanley Waters. He had evidently made an enthusiastic study of his subject. The first part of the paper is devoted exclusively to a study of the "Vincent" records in New York,—largely legal records as well as church records, an advantage which I had not had. He tells us:

"Of the early settlers of this (Vincent) name there were two distinct families, one Dutch, the other French, unless the former had previously emigrated to Holland from France.

"(I) *Adriaen* Vincent was here as early as 1645 from Tournai (?), his daughter, Hester, being baptized July 16th of that year, according to the records of the Dutch Church of New York City."

"Other baptisms of the same church are as follows:

"Johannes, of Adrian, 1651.

"Cornelis, of Johannes, 1674.

"Three other children of Jan (Johannes) baptized in 1679, 1680, and 1684."

"In 1665 we find Adrian Vincent living on Broad Street, in which lived later Francis of the Huguenot stock. The proximity of these two families and the identity of their later Christian names have made the tracing out of the different lines a difficult task."

"In 1680 we find 'Jan Vincent,' also called 'John Vincent,' one of the 'combining coopers'."

"In 1686 Jans Vincent and his wife, Annetje Jans, are members of the Dutch church." [Note: Is this the "Anneke Jans" some of whose descendants have laid fancied claims to much of Trinity Church property in New York City? See Appendix.]

"We read, too, among the 'presentations' by the City Schout, of 'Jan Vincent' and other boys for running about fuddled on last Thanksgiving Day." [Note: I wonder if this was the son of the "Adrein Vincent" whose name I found in the 1902 Year Book of the "Holland Society of New York," but who is there said to have been registered as having arrived in New York, April 2nd, 1657? If so, I sincerely hope that we can escape the questionable honor of any family connection with him. He must have been altogether a pretty disreputable old party. For in the Court Records of New Amsterdam in 1654, I find him described as an "Old burgher who asks for work like carrying bier, wine or anything else. . . . Asks permit to retail brandy or other strong liquor outdoors. . . . Lives on Dirty Street (!) . . . Constantly in court about vile charges. . . . Arrested for drunken revels in his home. . . . His two daughters, Magdaleen and Anne, also in court in 1655 and 1663 as vile slanderers and public nuisances.]

"In the same (Dutch) church is a baptism, February 10, 1706, registered as follows:

John Vinsang, Jr. Lea de Vow	Anna	Levi Finsang Anna Vinsang h. v. (wife of) James Many

Which from the name of the sponsors would imply that the father was of the Huguenot family, though I am unable to connect him with it."

[Note: We must confess that it is rather startling at first to find the name "Levi Finsang" in this baptismal record in the Dutch Church. But this by no means implies that Levi was a Dutch relative of Adriaen, or that "John Finsang, Jr.," was. The facts are, as we have already seen, that Dutch and French Vincents lived near each other on Broad Street, and that for many years there was but one church in New York, which both Dutch and French had attended.]

These are all the important data Mr. Waters gives us, bearing on a possible blood connection of "Levi Vincent" with "Adrien Vincent." Such a connection is certainly not proven by these last particular records. And I am thankful to say that we shall shortly see, from what follows, that such a connection is positively disproven.

II. For now Mr. Waters goes on to remind us:

"In 1682, *Francis Vincent*, his wife Anne and children Anne and Francis, received letters of denization in London; and soon after *John*, wife Suzanne and *son Levi* did the same.

"November 4, 1688, their sister Madeleine appears in the first entry of the Record of the French Church in New York, the present Église du Saint Esprit.

"Of the names of the parents of this family no record appears; but the following is probably the right order of the births of the children:

"*John Vincent* who m. Susanne Nuquerque and d. 1705. . . . April 22d, 1701, John Vincent, merchant, and his wife, Susannah, convey to Madeleine Pelletreau, wife of John (Pelletreau), dec'd, merchant, for three hundred and fifty pounds all that house, land, etc., situated in the Broadway, West, etc. . . . April 21st, 1705, John Vincent, Leather dresser, *buys of Daniel Honan*, land, etc., by Maiden Lane Slip."

"January 26th, 1698-9, John Vincent, merchant, then in good health, makes his will giving his property to his w. Susanna. . . . Will proved Sept. 4th, 1705."

"Dec. 12th his widow Susa. and *Levi*, *eldest son and heir of said John*, sell . . . for one hundred and twenty-five pounds, *the lot* on the s. w. side of the slip at the end of Maiden Lane on Queen St. *bought of Daniel Honan*."

[N. B. Thus there is fully established for us *the identity of "Levi Vincent.*" He is shown—*proven* by *legal transactions* and records—to have been the eldest son of Jean (John) Vincent, brother of Madeleine Vincent who came to New York at about the same time, 1687.]

"*Francis Vincent* who M. Anne Guerry and d. 1733." [Note: The writer takes it for granted, and it may be rightly, that this Francis of Soubise was also the brother of Madeleine.] "His house was on the west side of Broad St., apparently the corner of the present Bridge Street"; Sept. 11th (———?) in his will he gives to his well beloved son Samuel, etc., etc. [Note: This identifies the "Samuel Vincent" of the Church register.]

"*Madelaine*—who m. Jean Pelletreau apparently before 1689; and died 1702. . . . Her husband, Jean Pelletreau, makes his will Dec. 10th, 1697 . . . giving all the rest to beloved wife Magdalena. Proved Dec. 6th, 1700.

"Jan. 2d, 1702, Magdalena Pelletreau, alias Vincent, makes will, giving to the poor of the French congregation of New Rochelle three pounds, and to the same of New York the same. To Elias P. my neveue fifty pounds. To John P., his eldest son, my plantation of New Rochelle, with its houses, gardens, etc." [N. B. This will clearly proves two things: first, that Madaleine herself did live in New Rochelle; and second, that her husband and she—and presumably her brother and sister—were respectable, well-to-do people.]

"*Ester*—who m. Jean David. An 'Esther David, widdow' is found in the list of 'Freemen,' May 22d, 1698."

Then our writer, Mr. Waters, proceeds to give us the names of *the children of John Vincent* (see II above) as follows:

"*John*, by wife Susanne, had issue: LEVI, who m. Esther, dau. of Frederic and Esther (Tourneur) De Vaux. His name, as well as most of the others of these families, is found, in the baptismal records of the French Church, as sponsor. He survived his father." [N. B. At this point Mr. Waters does not hesitate to identify this "Levi Vincent" positively and expressly with our own family line. For (in a footnote) he states in so many words: "(Levi) *through a son John was the ancestor of the gallant General Strong Vincent, slain at Gettysburg, and of Strong's brother Boyd, the P. E. bishop of (S) Ohio.*"]

So that here at last we have clearly reached the main object of all this historical research. We have determined fully and finally the direct French ancestry of our own "Levi" Vincent, which for so many generations had been the subject of so much uncertainty in our family tradition. We have fairly established these facts:

1. Levi Vincent was the son of Jean (John) Vincent and Susanne (Nuquerque), his wife.

2. Levi's father, Jean, came, by way of England, with a brother, Francois, and sisters, Madeleine and

Ester, to New York about 1687. It is not certain that Jean was also born at St. Martin's, on the Isle of Ré, as Madeleine was; but it seems natural and likely.

3. We know nothing definite of the previous history of this family in France.

4. Levi himself, having been born in 1676 (see our Family Genealogy) must have been about eleven years old, when he came with his father to this country in 1687. Was he also born in the Isle of Ré? That seems likely, too.

5. Levi must at first have lived with his father, Jean, somewhere in or near New York.

6. We do not know when he moved to Essex County, New Jersey. Probably by or before 1707.

7. Levi died there—probably at the family homestead—in 1763; and so aged 87 years.

Mr. Waters then gives the names of *the other children of Jean* (*John*) *Vincent*,—taken probably from legal records as well as the church register—as follows:

"*Madelaine*, who (perhaps) married Jean David and (perhaps) secondly Jean Pelletreau; and was sometimes called Marie Madelaine.

"*Jean* d. Aug. 4, 1690, aged 8 years.

"*Susanne* b. May 30th, baptized June 1st, 1691.

A "Susanne Vincent" m. David Wilson.

"*Elizabeth*, baptized 1693.

"*Marie Anne* b. Oct. 6th, 1696. Perhaps married Henry de Meyer, as he 'et Md'll'e Marie Vincent son épousse' were sponsors together at a baptism."

Finally Mr. Waters follows out the genealogy in all these lines for several generations further; and also their intermarriages with other well-known New York Huguenot families. But these further records really are of no practical value to us for what has been our main purpose so far.

CHAPTER VIII

THE VINCENT GENEALOGY

IN THE last two chapters we have learned, with reasonable certainty, who our first American ancestor, Levi Vincent, was; that is, to which of the families of French Huguenot settlers in and about New York City he belonged and where it and he came from in France. We are now ready for the rest of our family history. So I begin here to give our American Vincent Genealogy, so carefully prepared by my own father from copies made by his father from the family records in New Jersey, and also much extended by my father. But my father closed his account in 1873; and much water has flowed under the bridge since. I have myself, therefore, taken pains to complete the Genealogy to date, viz., 1923, so far as possible; and have added such supplemental data *in brackets*. I shall also follow this formal record, in several instances, with further biographical notices.

The Genealogy given by my father in his own handwriting and style—and still in my possession—is as follows:

"GENEALOGY of the subscriber, taken from the Family Records in Essex County, New Jersey, by my Father, Honorable John Vincent of Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1822. Erie, Pa. Aug. 4″, 1873.

"(Signed) BETHUEL BOYD VINCENT.
(Signature) B. B. VINCENT."

OUR FAMILY OF VINCENTS

I. *Levi Vincent*, my Great, Great, Grandfather was born in France, April 10th, 1676,—was one of the Huguenots who fled to England from persecution during the Reign of Charles 2nd [who died 1685]. He emigrated to America and settled in Newark Township, Essex County, New Jersey, where the family resided many years. He died in 1763.

II. *John Vincent*, my Great Grandfather (son of Levi) was born Jan. 26th, 1709, on the same farm where his Father died. He married Elizabeth Doremus, Dec. 1st, 1733. She was born July 13th, 1711, and died Feb. 11th, 1788. He died Feb. 24th, 1801. She could not speak English and he could not speak Dutch, yet they reared a family.

Children of John Vincent and Elizabeth Doremus:

1.	Esther,	born	July 22d, 1734.
2.	Cornelius,	"	Apr. 15th, 1737. Died July 16th, 1812, at Milton, Pa.
3.	Rachel,	"	Feb. 24th, 1739.
4.	Elizabeth,	"	May 27th, 1741.
5.	Elizabeth (2d),	"	Sep. 17th, 1743.
6.	Jane,	"	Feby 28th, 1746.
7.	Mary,	"	Mch. 5th, 1748.
8.	Benjamin,	"	Mch. 10th, 1751.
9.	Peter,	"	Jan. 18th, 1754. A hunter on the Susquehanna.

In 1772 the Vincent family, consisting of John Vincent and wife, their sons Cornelius and Peter, their sons-in-law, Timothy Williams and Samuel Gould, removed from Essex County, New Jersey, and settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, near the now Town of Milton. The sons-in-law afterwards removed to Cayuga County, near Lake Cayuga, New York.

During the Revolutionary War the Indians became very hostile to the new settlers on the Susquehanna (River) making it necessary for them to associate for mutual protection. Stockade Forts were erected at central points, into which the women and children of the neighborhood were gathered for mutual protection; the men were organized into military companies known as "Minute Men," whose duty it was to rush together to these Forts at the approach of danger. One of these Forts, known as Vreeland's Fort, was situated on Warrior Run about seven miles west of the (now) Town of Milton. Into this Fort were gathered the Vincents, the Himrods, the Miles, the Boyds, the Lytles, and others. [Note: Nearly all of these families, as we shall see later on, afterward lived together and frequently intermarried in the town of Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania. There was also a King family with whom our intimate personal friendships have continued through three generations. B. V.] Late in June, 1779, a party of Indians approached stealthily and fired upon six men hoeing corn in a field near the Fort. They killed Isaac Vincent and James Miles and took Benjamin Vincent, a boy eleven years old, prisoner. Early in July a body of 150 Indians returned, accompanied by a British Lieut. with a company of Infantry, attacked the Fort and compelled it to capitulate, the conditions being that all the men over seventeen should become prisoners of war, the women and children and the aged should be set at liberty. Under this capitulation, Cornelius Vincent and his sons Daniel and Bethuel, with their neighbors, were marched across the country to the Lakes and thence to Quebec, where they remained prisoners till the close of the war. The aged John Vincent and wife, with the wife and younger children of Cornelius, wended their way back on foot to New Jersey and was scattered among their friends till the return of their Father & Brothers.

III. *Cornelius Vincent*, my Grandfather (son of John) was born April 15th, 1737, on the same farm with his Father,—married Phebe Ward in Nov.r 1756. She was born April 8th, 1740, and died Feby 25th 1809 in Milton, Northd Co., Penna. He died July 16th, 1812 in the same town.

Soon after their return from captivity Cornelius Vincent and wife with their sons Daniel and Bethuel returned to the West Branch (of the Susquehanna River) and resumed the settlement they had been obliged to abandon. Daniel built and owned the Warrior Run Mills. Bethuel built and kept a Hotel in Milton.

1. *Children* of Cornelius Vincent and Phebe Ward:

(1) Isaac, born June 20″ 1757. Killed by Indians at Vreeland's Fort on Warrior Run, seven miles west of Milton, Penna. Never married.

(2) Daniel, b. Jany 17th 1760. Died Jan'y 26th 1826 at Warrior Run Mills four miles West of Milton. Married ———?

(3) Bethuel, b. June 3d, 1762. Died April 30th 1837 at his Home in Milton. Married (1st) Martha Himrod Jan'y 1st 1788. She bore all his children and died Aug. 10th 1836. (2d) Married Margaret Hayes Jan'y 26″ 1808. She died at Milton, Feb'y 12″ 1820.

(4) Sarah, born July 25″ 1765. Died March 28″ 1845, at her home near West Bloomfield, now Montclair, Essex Co., New Jersey. Married Moses Harrison about Jan. or Feb'y 1786. He was born April 11″ 1762. Died at his Home Jan'y 10″ 1854.

(5) Benjamin, born 5th 1768. Died July 23″ 1819 aged 50 yrs. 9 mo. 18 d. at his Home in Jersey City. Married Elizabeth Stiles in 1789. She was born Jan'y 1″, 1770, and died Sep. 7″, 1832 in Jersey City, aged 62 years.

(6) John, born Feb. 4th 1772. Died Feby 18″ 1860 at his Home in Waterford, Erie Co., Penna. Married (1st) Nancy Boyd Oct. 17th, 1802. She was born Nov. 22d 1768, died Mch. 22d 1806. Married (2d) Feby 1″ 1807 Nancy Anderson. She born Sep. 4″ 1783, died Feb'y 14″ 1866.

(7) Elizabeth, born June 4″ 1774, Died Sep. 2d 1844 at her Home near Dexter, in Michigan. Married Richard Peterson Sep. 4″ 1798. He was born Feby 28, 1776, died Jan'y 10, 1848 at his Home in Dexter, Michigan.

(8) Rebecca, born Oct. 27, 1776; died June 1862.

(9) Mary, born Feby 10″ 1779. Died Mch 14″ 1864. Married David Derrickson, Sr. He was born Nov. 13″ 1750 and died in Milton, Pa. Sep 11″ 1828.

The four sons who survived and the four daughters of Cornelius Vincent and Wife were distinguished in the communities where they respectively lived for the force and clearness of their intellect and their integrity of character, but especially for their peculiarly retentive memories. They were distinguished, both sons and daughters, for their robust, vigorous, physical forms; coarse features; big noses; and striking energy of character; qualities supposed to have been inherited from their Mother and which marked them as a family wherever they lived.

2. *Children* of Daniel Vincent (son of Cornelius) and Anake (Angelica?) Huff:

Phebe, born Sep. 15″ 1779. Married James Thorp.
Isaac, " Oct. 21″ 1783. Married Rebecca Comly.

Nancy,	born	Dec.	6″	1785.	Married Robert Moodie.
Polly,	“	Oct.	19″	1787.	Married Rev. — Hazard.
Betsey,	“			1789.	Married George Watson.
Joseph,	“	Sep.	18″	1791.	Died young.
John,	“	Oct.	24″	1793.	Married Maria Watson.
Lydia,	“	Sep.	6″	1795.	Married — Smith.
Bethuel,	“	Oct.	12″	1798.	Died about 1815.
Jane,	“	Mch.	2″	1803.	

[Children of Isaac Vincent (above) and Rebecca Comly, viz.: Ezra, b. Dec. 20, 1912. Daniel, Oct. 12, 1814. Nancy, Sep. 9, 1816. Daniel (2d), Aug. 16, 1818. Charles Comly, June 4, 1820. Sarah Caroline, b. Nov. 25, 1822. Isaac, Jr., b. Oct. 12, 1824. John, b. Dec. 2d, 1826. Rebecca, b. Dec. 8, 1829. Hannah Maria, b. Aug. 12, 1831. Elizabeth, Sep. 17, 1833. Henry Clay, June 23d, 1835.

Also Nancy, daughter of Isaac, Jr. (above). Married Jonas Wolf and had two daughters, Carrie Vincent and Sallie K. V. Wolf. Carrie V. married Stephen B. Davis and had three children, Francis, Mary V. and Bessie Burton, all now in Constantine, Michigan. Sallie K. V. Wolf died 1878, no children.—B. V.]

3. *Children* of Bethuel Vincent (son of Cornelius) and Martha Himrod, married (1st) Jan'y 1″ 1788. She died Aug. 10″ 1806. Married (2d) Jan'y 26″ 1808, Margaret Hayes. She died Feby 12″ 1820.

Sarah, born Dec. 13″ 1788. Died Oct. 8″ 1839 at Mobile, Alabama, of yellow fever. Married John B. Hogan, Col. U. S. A.

William, born July 4″ 1790. Died Mch 19″ 1872, at Waterford, Pa. Married Elsie Nichols.

Daniel, born Jan'y 17″ 1792. Died Oct. 6″ 1858, at Waterford, Pa. Married Rachel Brown.

Mary, born Mch. 14″ 1794. Died Nov. 15″ 1830 at Mobile, Alabama. Married William T. Brown.

Benjamin, born June 6″ 1796. Died Oct. 8″ 1839 at Mobile, Alabama. Married ——— ?

John H. born April 20″ 1798—Married (1st) Mary Raser at Demopolis, Ala. Sep. 6″ 1821. She died at Chillisquaque (near Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.) Feb. 16″ 1852. She was born at Philadelphia July 30″ 1803. Married (2) Ann Richards at Erie, Penna.

Phebe, born Sep. 21″ 1800. Died in infancy.

Phebe (2d) born Mch. 23″ 1803. Married (1st) Moses B. Bradley, May 23″ 1839. He was born May 20″ 1790. Died Feby 16″ 1841. Married (2d) William Himrod July 9″ 1846. He was born May 19″ 179—. Still living (1873).

Martha, born July 30″ 1806. Died in infancy.

4. ▪ *Children* of Sarah Vincent (daughter of Cornelius) married to Moses Harrison of Essex Co., N. J. in January, 1786:

Phebe and Jennie, born Nov. 27″ 1786. Jennie died same year. Phebe died Sep. 7″ 1816—unmarried.

John, born Sep. 6″ 1788. Died Oct. 20″, 1831. Married to Rachel Spear.

Jane (1st) born June 11″ 1790. Died Aug. 11″ 1791.

Bethuel Vincent born Mch. 12″ 1792. Died Nov. 25″ 1826. Married Dec. 19″ 1813 to ——— ?

Isaac Flavel, born Dec. 13″ 1793. Died about 1817 in New Orleans. Married to ——— ?

Rebecca, born Dec. 16″ 1795. Still living (1873). Married to Nathaniel Crane.

Maria, born Mch. 26″ 1798. Died Oct. 11″ 1875. Married to Amos Baldwin, with 3 blind children.

Eliza(beth) D., born July 19″ 1800. Died Mch 25″ 1871 in Jersey City. Married Oct. 2d 1822 to Thomas Doremus. He died in Jersey City in Jan'y 1856.

[Their children:

Theron Smith, born Mch. 23″ 1823. m. Sarah Carter May 22″ 1852. d. Sep. 9″ 1871. Children:

1. Phebe Carter, b. May 18″ 1853. m. Edward Steiger Nov. 22″ 1872, d. Aug. 9″ 1873. 1 dau. b. Apr. 17″ 1873, d. Apr. 14″ 1874.
2. Harry, b. 1855, d. 1857.
3. Martha Rosaline Holmes, b. May 7″ 1858. Still living (1923.)
4. Thomas Simeon, b. Oct. 2″ 1864, d. Mch. 10, 1897.
5. Mary Carter, b. July 23″ 1866. m. George Loveland Prentiss Apr. 25″ 1888. Children:
    (1) Elizabeth Vincent b. Jan'y 14″ 1895. m. Henry Ware Jones, Jr. Mch. 2″ 1916. 1 son Henry Ware III. b. Mch. 22″ 1921. 1 dau. Barbara, b. Mch 22″ 1922.
    (2) Theron Loveland, b. Sep. 27″ 1897. m. Helen McNealy, Apr. 2″ 1919. 1 dau. Helen Elizabeth, b. Jan'y 25″ 1922.—B. V.]

Abby, b. (?) m. Abram S. Jewell. d. (?) Children:

1. Elizabeth Doremus, b. (?) m. Charles Imbrie; 1 son, Malcolm William.
2. Sarah, b. Apr. 1840.
3. Leonard, b. (?) m. Ada Clark, d. (?)
4. Eben— b. — m. — d. — (?)

Flavel Harrison, b. (?) m. Aurenthia Parker. D. 1908. 1 son, Robert Parker, b. Feby 19″ 1858. m. Jessie Raymond. d. 1911 (?)

Jared Edwin born Mch. 20″ 1803. Still living (1873) Married Oct. 31″ 1821 to Katy ———

Jane (2d) born Aug. 26″ 1806. Still living (1873) Married (1st) in 1844 to Wm. H. Johnson at Erie, Pa. He died Sep. 1846. Married (2d) to Charles Smith.

Emma, b. June 28″ 1809. Died Apr. 16″ ——. Unmarried.

5. *Children* of Benjamin Vincent (son of Cornelius):

Margaret, b. Feb. 23″ 1790. Married Asa Wright in 1805.

Phebe, b. Apr. 24″ 1792, died 1879. Married David Mulford Feb'y 21″ 1808.

Stephen, b. July 25″ 1794. d. Sep. 11″ 1820.

Martha, b. Sep. 8″ 1796. d. Feby 6″ 1826. Married John Wells Holmes in 1811.

Sarah, b. Dec. 10″ 1798, died Oct. 22″ 1873. Married Quintillian Cassidy Apr. 10″ 1814.

Maria, b. Mch 26″ 1801; still living (1873). Married William B. Benson in 1822.

Helen, b. Feby 2″ 1804, died ——— 1865. Married (1st) F. Hoff in 1819. Married (2d) Benj. Palmer.

Daniel, b. Oct. 4″ 1807, died Nov. 4″ 1833.

7. *Children* of Elizabeth Vincent (daughter of Cornelius), married to Richard Peterson Sep. 4″ 1798. He was born Feb. 28″ 1766; died Jan'y 10″ 1848.

Phebe Ward, b. Sep. 9″ 1799. Married Joseph Wyckoff Mch. 17″ 1816.

Julia Ann, b. Sep. 17″ 1801. Married Daniel Tuttle Nov. 29″ 1832. Died Oct. 13″ 1849.

Bethuel V., b. Sep. 2d, 1803, married Celestia Palmer, May 22″ 1828. Died Jan'y 26″ 1854.

John G., b. Sep. 28″ 1806, married Jane M. Benson, May 11″ 1828. Died Oct. 15″ 1863.

Eliza, b. Nov. 18″ 1809, died Sep. 28″ 1828. Unmarried.

Richard, b. Feb'y 18″ 1812, married (1st) Olivia Benson, Dec. 10″ 1835, who died Feb'y 22″ 1842. Married (2d) Clara E. Newton Dec. 5, 1855.

Ralph, b. June 6″ 1815, married (1st) Louisa F.

Fetticher, Nov. 18″ 1848, who died Aug. 1849. M. (2d) Teresa Frey.

Abraham, b. May 11″ 1811; married to Elizabeth Knuppenberger Jan. 22d, 1845.

8. *Children* of Rebecca Vincent (daughter of Cornelius): married Captain Harton, who died at Green Point, Long Island. (No entries.)

9. *Children* of Mary Vincent (daughter of Cornelius) who married David Derickson, Sr., about 1813. He was born Nov. 13″ 1750, died Sep. 11″ 1828.

E. V., born June 18″ 1814.
Rebecca H., born March 17″ 1816.
Phebe W., born November 5″ 1817.
Caroline M., born June 15″ 1822.
Lucy W., born December 22″ 1825.

CHAPTER IX

THE VINCENT GENEALOGY (Continued)

IV. "*John Vincent*," my Father (son of Cornelius) was born Feb'y 4" 1772 on the same farm with his Father in Essex County, New Jersey. Left by the effects of the Revolutionary War very poor and dependent, he removed in May 1797 to what was then Fort LeBoeuf, now Waterford, Erie County, Pennsylvania. Possessed by nature of a strong, vigorous intellect, but with limited education, he early attracted in the new country the attention of educated men and was recommended and appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov^r^ Thomas McKean in 1803, and by the same authority appointed Associate Judge of Erie County in 1805, the duties of which he discharged with general satisfaction to the public for more than forty years. During his whole official life which continued till rendered ineligible by the Constitution of 1837, he was but twice absent from the sittings of any of the Courts. The same elements of character which first attracted public attention, viz.—sound common sense and inflexible integrity, continued to mark him through life and to command for him the profound respect of all who knew him. By persevering industry and rigid economy he acquired a competence and comfortable home, though not great wealth. His children were all trained in the same habits of industry and economy and, when he was called from his Work to his Reward, his Will so equitably divided his estate that no executor was called for its division. He was a liberal supporter of Education and Religion and for the last thirty years a worshipper in the Episcopal Church, but not a communicant. He married Nancy Boyd Oct. 7″ 1802, who was born Nov. 22″ 1768, and died March 22″ 1806. He married a second wife, Nancy Anderson Feby 1″ 1807, who was born Sep. 4″ 1783, and died Feby 14″ 1866 at the Old Family Home in Waterford, where he died Feby 18″ 1860. Blessed be their memory!

V. *Children* of John Vincent (son of Cornelius)
By 1st Wife:

1. Bethuel Boyd, b. Aug. 4″ 1803 (Married June 24″ 1834 to Sarah Ann Strong, who was born Sep. 24″ 1812.) Died July 21″ 1876 at Erie, Pa.)
+ died in 1901 in her 90th year.
A son, without name, b. Oct. 22″ 1804; died same day.
Twin sons, without names; b. Mch. 15″ 1806; died same week.

By 2nd Wife:

2. John Anderson, b. may 24″ 1807. Married Mch. 21″ 1830 to Mary Ann Graham, who was born Oct. 5″ 1809.
3. Phebe Ward, b. Mch 12″ 1809. Married Feby 12″ 1833 to John Wood, who was born Feb'y 18″ 1797 in Yorkshire, England.
4. Henry Ralston b. Jan'y 28″ 1811. Married Apr. 11″ 1843 to Marietta Judson who was b. Nov. 29″ 1813 in Woodbury, Litchfield, Conn.
5. Cornelius Hazard, b. Apr. 21″ 1813. Died Feb'y 28″ 1859 at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Married Aug. 17″ 1836 to Lucinda Strong, who was b. Feb'y 8″ 1814.
6. James Preston, b. Dec. 15″ 1820. Married (1st) Oct. 22″ 1840 to Mary Mitchell, who was b. Sep. 28″ 1822 and died Oct. 24″ 1851, leaving 1 son and 3 daughters.

(2d) Dec. 23″ 1852 to Mary E. Johnson. She was b. Dec. 13″ 1818, died Nov. 10″ 1853.
(3d) May 6″ 1854 to Mary Etta Colt. She born Sep. 17″ 1822.

Biography of the above:—

1 "*Bethuel Boyd:* From the close of the War of 1812-15 he assisted his Father in the labor of the Farm and in the conduct of the Salt Trade. During the summers and in the winters he acquired the first rudiments of an education in the "Old School House" at Waterford. He also acquired some of the advance branches, i. e. Geometry, Trigonometry, Geography, etc., in "The Waterford Academy" at its opening under John Wood as Principal, in the winters of 1825-6 and 1826-7. In June, 1826, he was employed as assistant to Col. James Kearney, brevet Lieut. U. S. A. in making surveys for a canal, by the Gen. Government, from the Ohio River to the Lakes, which surveys were closed at Erie in Sep. 1827. [I still have his old surveyor's brass instrument, called a theodolite.—B. V.] He immediately went to Meadville and entered into the service of the State of Penna as a Principal Assistant Engineer and continued in that service until the spring of 1834, when he returned to Waterford, [Married June 24″ 1834 Sarah Ann Strong, daughter of Capt. Martin Strong] and entered into the mercantile business, in which he continued until April, 1843, when he removed to Erie. In June, 1841, he entered into Partnership with William H. Johnson, William Himrod and David Himrod, under the Firm name of Vincent, Himrod & Co, for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry & Machine business in Erie, which so increased as to make his removal to Erie necessary, which was done in 1843, which Partnership continued till

Oct. 1860. In 1860 he joined in forming the Banking firm of Vincent, Bailey & Co, which was converted into the Marine National Bank in April 1865, of which he became prest, but retired therefrom in April 1866. In Dec. 1866 he joined with Murry Nelson and Enoch B. Stevens of Chicago in building the National Elevator on Canal Street (Chicago) which was kept in operation till the Great Fire, Oct. 9″ 1871, when it was burned. In March 1872 they commenced and in Nov. following completed a Fire Proof Elevator on Archer Avenue and Chicago River, under the same name, to hold one million bushels of grain.

2. *John Anderson.* Assisted his Father on the Farm and in the Salt Trade till May 1824, when he was apprenticed to Barent Staats of Buffalo, N. Y., to learn "The Art, Trade & Mystery of Cabinet Making." He completed his term of service in Sep. 1828 and after a tiresome "tramp," settled in Cleveland, Ohio. Married in March 1830 and soon after purchased Lots and built a Shop, which has been altered, amended and enlarged till it is now one of the largest cabinet manufactories in the West.

3. *Phebe Ward*, married to John Wood, a native of Yorkshire, England, Feby 12″ 1833. He became Principal of the Waterford Academy in 1825 and so continued many years, but finally Bo^t farm in the Flats of French Creek (near Waterford) where he resided many years, but in 18— removed back to Waterford and there resided till his death.

4. *Henry Ralston*, 5. *Cornelius Hazard*, 6. *James Preston*, all worked on the Farm with their Father till full maturity, when he assisted them each to buy a Farm on which they resided many years. Cornelius removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he died in 1859; Henry R and James P sold their re-

spective farms and moved into Waterford, where they still reside (1873).

VI. *Children* of Bethuel B. Vincent and Sarah A. Strong, viz.:—

1. Strong b. June 17″ 1837. (M. Elizabeth H. Carter April 21″ 1861.) Wounded July 2″ 1863 at Battle of Gettysburgh. Died July 7″ 1863.
2. Blanche, b. Sep. 19″ 1839, died Apr. 11″ 1852 at Erie.
3. Belle, b. May 14″ 1842, died May 3″ 1844 at Erie.
4. Boyd, b. May 18″ 1845 [the present writer].
5. Rose, b. Aug. 15″ 1847. [Died Nov. 18″ 1894.]
6. Kate, b. Sep. 28″ 1849, died Aug. 22d 1851 at Erie.
7. Reed, b. Oct. 5″ 1851, died Apr. 7″ 1873 at Erie.
8. Ward, b. Feby 27″ 1853. [Still living, 1923.]

Biography of Strong:

1. Educated at Erie Academy 1843 to 1850. Learned trade of iron moulder '50 to '52. Clerk in Foundry office '52 to '54. Entered Trinity College (Hartford, Conn.) in 1854, transferred to Harvard College 1856; graduated in 1859. Read Law with W. S. Lane (of Erie) 1859 and '60, admitted to Bar in Dec. 1860, associated with his Preceptor in Practice till he entered the Army in Sep. '61. On call of Presdt U. S. for vols. in Apr. '61 joined (Erie) Regt as private, was elected 2d Lieut on March to Pittsgh where he was appointed Adjutant and served 3 months. In Sep. '61 a new Regt was organized and entered U. S. Service as 83d Regt Pa. Vols, of which Jno. W. McLane was elected Col. & Strong Vincent Major. They went to Washington and were ordered to Hall's Hill and became part of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division (under) Gen. Fitz John Porter,

5th Corps. At Hall's Hill he [Strong] was elected Lieut. Col. In spring of '62 the Corps marched to the Chickahominy, where after long swamp service they took part in the terrible Battle of Gaines' Mill where the Col. and Major were both killed. The Lieut. Col. was prostrate and delirious with Chickahominy Fever and was carried in ambulance on the retreat to Harrison's Landing and thence sent by steamer to his wife in New York and thence Home to Erie, where he gradually recovered and in Oct. again joined his Reg^{t} at Antietam, where in the meantime he had been elected Col. of the Reg^{t}. Soon after the Brigade was ordered southwardly, &, after taking part in the Battle of Fredericksburg, went into winter quarters at Stoneman's Switch. Toward spring they joined in the famous "Mud March", and in the Battle of Chancellorsville. After which they were ordered northwardly to hold Lee in check, and in the course of the march took part in the sharp little engagement at Middleburg, where Strong attracted the attention of Gen^{l} Meade in his handling of the Brigade of which he had been appointed Col. commanding. After this detour the Brigade continued its march northwardly, arriving in sight of Gettysburg on the morning of July 2^{d}, the Battle having begun the day previous. They were permitted to rest until the afternoon, when they were ordered into position on the extreme left of the Line of Battle. This they held after the most severe conflict. A fresh body of the Rebels was sent to renew the charge, when Strong, to place himself in position to have full view of his Brigade, and to encourage his men, dismounted from his Horse and jumped on to an Elevated Rock, which put him in full view of the enemy's Sharpshooters, who after 4 or 5 shots at him sent a Minnie ball that crushed his thigh bone just below the hip joint, when he fell and was carried on a stretcher to a Farm House a mile distant, where he lingered till the 7th, when he passed from his work to his reward. During his college course he had contracted an engagement of marriage with Miss Elizabeth Carter of Newark, N. J. and conscious of the hazards of war they consummated their engagement on the 25th of April 1861, the fruit of which was a Daughter born 29″ of Sep. '63 and died Sep. 20″ 1864.

4. *Biography of Boyd.*

Born in Erie May 18″ 1845, reared in his Father's family, educated in the old Erie Academy till 1863, when he entered Yale College, graduated in 1867 with usual honors. Returned to Yale, spent several months in special study, detained at home some months nursing Reed and reading with Rev. Dr. Spalding. Entered Berkeley Seminary (Middletown, Conn.) in 1869 and graduated in 1871. Ordained to the Diaconate in July 1871 and appointed Assistant minister in St. Paul's Church (Erie), advanced to the Priesthood in July 1872 and called as Rector of Cross & Crown (Church, Erie), served there till Easter 1874, when he accepted call to Calvary Church East Liberty, Pittsburgh.

7. *Biography of Reed:*

Born in Erie, Oct. 5″ 1851, he early gave promise of vigorous manhood, both physical and mental. From his 6″ to his 16″ year he attended the old Erie Academy, where he led his classes, except when recreation (of which he was over fond) induced him to neglect his studies. Of brilliant intellect, indomitable will, sociable temperament, he became a favorite with his fellows and the leader in all their athletic exercises. Injudicious exposure in the fall of 1869 induced severe inflammation of the Sciatic Nerve followed by Abscess after Abscess, with intense suffering, till a council of Surgeons in April 1871 decided that amputation was indispensable and that with great uncertainty, which fiat he submitted to with the courage and coolness becoming a Christian. Passing this severe ordeal he gradually improved, till the Spring of 1872 revealed the existence of unsound and decaying Bone which continued till Death relieved him from his intense and long continued suffering on the 7th of April 1873.

[NOTE: My father did not provide biographies of his other children probably for the following reasons: My sisters, Blanche, Belle and Kate, all died in infancy or early life. My sister Rose was still living at the time he wrote; but I have supplied below a supplemental biographical notice of her. My brother, Ward, has always been dependent since birth, and had no chance of a career of his own. Since my father's death, he has made his home with me. He never married.—B. V.]

CHAPTER X

THE VINCENT GENEALOGY (Continued)

V. 2. "*Children* of John A. Vincent (son of John) and Mary Ann Graham, viz:—

- (1) Elizabeth Smith, b. Dec. 24″ 1830, d. Jan'y 21″ 1851.
- (2) Henry Graham, b. May 17″ 1832, d. Aug. 23″ 1865.
- (3) John, b. May 11″ 1834.
- (4) Mary, b. Sep. 15″ 1840. m. Gen[l] Theodore Read.

[Elizabeth did not marry.—Henry d. in New York City from wounds contracted in the artillery service of the Union Army, near the close of the Civil War.—John m. Sarah Hogan of Cleveland. He died in Tucson, Arizona. He left two children, Mary and John Vincent. Mary still lives with her Aunt Mary. John studied medicine but does not now practice; m. Lulu McCord, and still lives in Cleveland.

Mary [(4) above] m. (1st) in Oct. 1864, General Theodore Read, of the Union Army in the Civil War, son of President Read of the University of Wisconsin. He was killed in the Battle of Appomattox Court House—shot in a military duel by Gen[l] (Sheering ?), of the Rebel Army, leading his forces against Union troops. They had one child, Theodore Vincent Read, b. Nov. 8″ 1865, d. 1876. In Sept. 1877 Mary m. (2[d]) Dr. Isaac Newton Himes, a graduate of Univ. of Penna; afterward medical student at Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He was the first pathologist at the Medical

College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and a well-known bacteriologist. As surgeon, enlisted with the 73^d Ohio Regiment, he also did Civil War service, rescuing and caring on the Gettysburg battlefield for the Union Army wounded. Mrs. Himes still lives in Cleveland, with all her mental vigor and wit still unimpaired, at 83 years of age.—B. V.]

V. 3. *Children* of Phebe Ward Wood (dau. of John) and John Wood.

(1) Maria, b. Mch 15″ 1834; m., Oct. 22″ 1862, James Wilson McKay; d. May 27″ 1920.

[Her children are: Paul Wood McKay, m. Mch 27″ 1894 to Georgie Isabella Greene. His children are: Helen Barnes (now Mrs. Sydney D. Mahan, Toronto, Canada; 1 child: David Vincent, b. June 21″ 1923); Paul Vincent (of Williamsport, Penna.); Marjorie Belle, m. Geo. S. Richardson Sep. 1″ 1923.

Mary Vincent, m. Sep. 11″ 1895, to Dr. Johnston MacLeod of Flushing, Long Island. They have three daughters.—B. V.]

(2) Newman Bolton, b. Feby 14″ 1835, d. Sep. 2^d 1844.

(3) Nancy Vincent, b. Mch 30″ 1838, d. Apr. 19″ 1841.

(4) Mary Anna, b. Jan. 11″ 1842. m. Charles A. Sherman, May 30″ 1866.

[Mary Sherman lost her first three children, Henry, Nannie, Grace. Four are living: Phebe, b. Jany 6, 1875 (Mrs. A. R. Crary) 3 children. Charles Bethuel, b. Apr. 10″ 1878; m. Zoe Marie Kneeland Sep. 19″ 1900; four children, John, Mary, Beth, Phebe; she died Mch 28″ 1923. Alice Mary, b. Feby 16″ 1881 (Mrs. Fred Miller) 1 child. Lucy, b. Jany 19″ 1883, (Mrs. Edward D. Bassford).—B. V.]

(5) Vincent, b. Oct. 16″ 1844, m. May 18″ 1870 to Mary Andrews. He d. Apr. 16″ 1875. She d. ——— in Webster City, Iowa.

V. 4. *Children* of Henry Ralston (son of John Vincent) and Maryetta Judson.

(1) Grace, b. June 7″ 1844.
(2) Leon, b. Feb. 7″ 1847. (d. Aug. 16″ 1876)
(3) Josephine b. June 9″ 1850. (m. John S. Maxwell Nov. 12″ 1879.)
(4) Georgia b. Nov. 27″ 1853. (m. Capt Geo. Berriman Mch 2, 1897.)

[Grace is still living (1923) in the family home in Waterford, Pa., with all her powers of mind, memory and wit unimpaired. She has given me much valuable help in the compilation of these records. Leon's fuller biography will be given below. His daughter, Grace, m. Frederick L. Loomis, Sep. 17″ 1902. Her children are Elizabeth and Allan. Josephine and her husband, an attorney and ex-judge, are both still living in Milwaukee, Wisc. Captain Berriman d. Mch 17″ 1920; but Georgia herself still lives in the full exercise of all her unusual mental gifts. All of these daughters inherited, largely from their mother, much geniality of spirit and other social charms.—B. V.]

V. 5. *Children* of Cornelius Hazard (son of John) and Lucinda Strong.

(1) Amarette, b. Jan'y 28″ 1838. m. Feb. 9″ 1858 to George Sherman.
(2) Tirzah, b. Aug. 26″ 1839, m. Nov. 15″ 1858 to Chas. Sherman. She was drowned Apr. 24″ 1862; also her child.
(3) Webb, b. Nov. 13″ 1841, m. Sep. 1″ 1870 to ———?

(4) Beth, b. Jan. 7″ 1844, m. Sep. 10″ 1867 to ———?

[(1) Amarette, a widow, is still living (1923) in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Has two children: Cornelia, b. Jan'y 8″ 1859, m. Feb'y 12″ 1890, to Lucas E. Chapin. Now widow. Has one daughter, Margaret, b. Dec. 16″ 1890. Fred. V., b. Sep. 28″ 1860, m. Nov. 26″ 1885 to Anna M. Clough. Has three children. (3) Webb, still living, 1923, m. Catherine Scott. Has four children: Harry Strong, b. June 8″ 1871, m. to Bertha Loomis June 8″ 1899. No children.

Helen; b. Aug. 6″ 1873, m. Chas. A. Roberts Sep. 2d 1903. No children.

Beth, Jr., b. Jan. 19″ 1876. Unmarried.

Donald, b. July 15″ 1879. M. Anna Roby Nov. 1″ 1904. Has two daughters, Anna and Catherine.

(4) Beth, m. Ella Kingsbury. No children. Served 1862-1865, during Civil War, in 32d Iowa Vol. Infantry.—B. V.]

V. 6. *Children* of James Preston (son of John) and Mary Mitchell.

(1) Mitchell, b. Oct. 25″ 1841. m. June 2″ 1862 to Jennie Hiland.

(2) Effa, b. Dec. 3″ 1843, d. Sep. 18″ 1865, unmarried.

(3) Rosaline Harrison, b. May 23″ 1846.

(4) Phebe Hard, b. Apr. 8″ 1848; m. Sep. 17″ 1868 to Webster Phelps.

(5) Mary Jane (by 2d wife Mary C. Johnson) b. Oct. 25″ 1853."

[1. Mitchell d. at Onawa, Iowa. His business was chiefly that of a civil engineer. His children are: Mary Etta, b. Dec. 7″ 1862; Edwin Derickson, b. July 15, 1865, a prominent civil engineer, in charge of the vast work at Los Angeles, Cal., of enlarging and deepening its harbor. Hobart Stone, b. Jan'y 22″ 1867, also an engineer. Effa, b. Dec. 9″ 1868, m. Bernard H. Freeland, Dec. 5″ 1894. Blanche m. Sewall A. Allen July 6″ 1899.

3. Rosaline m. Whitfield Stimson. Children: Florence, died Aug. 1877. Ruth, d. 1884. She died Aug. 1, 1911. He is still living (1923).

4. Phebe is still living (1923) with her daughter, Anna, in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Phelps died Apr. 17″ 1890.

Their children:

Effa Vincent, b. Apr. 13″ 1871; d. May 31″ 1871;

Anna Vincent, b. Sep. 12″ 1872, m. Frank E. Smith Oct. 10″ 1894. Children: Franklyn Vincent, b. Dec. 17″ 1895; m. Joyce Winslow June, 1918. Children: Nancy Lee Smith, b. Mch 10″ 1919. Lives in Oakland, Cal.

Reid, b. Mch 25″ 1875. d. May 28″ 1880.

Kate, b. Mch 25″ 1875, m. Fred E. Simpson Nov. 9″ 1898. Lives in Canada, 250 miles east of Vancouver.—B. V.]

[The above completes my father's genealogical record of our direct Vincent family line. But there were also some of the other remote collateral Vincent branches, of which he was able to gather a few genealogical notes, as follows:— B. V.]

"*Children* of Martha Vincent (daughter of Benj.) and John W. Holmes (see Genealogy III: 1 (5) viz.:—

Samuel, b. July 8″ 1912, d. when six mos. old.

Elizabeth V. b. Oct. 7″ 1813, d. ——— m. Samuel Hartshorne Sep. 30″ 1841.

Ann Maria b. Jan'y 11″ 1916. d. in New Orleans Oct. 7″ 1839; m. John F. Drake, Oct. 1838.

Margaret E., b. Aug. 22″ 1818, d. ——— m. Peter Bentley, Oct. 13″ 1842.

(Infant) b. Sep. 25″ 1821.

M. Rosaline, b. July 31″ 1823. d.——— m. Stephen Decatur Harrison Sep. 1″ 1842.

Children of Elizabeth Holmes and Samuel Hartshorne (see above), viz.:—

Edward Holmes, b. July 23, 1843, d. Jan. 14″ 1852.
Anna Maria, b. Aug. 9" 1845.
Lawrence, b. Nov. 20″ 1848.
Charles Hopkins, b. Nov. 22″ 1851.
Lucy, b. May 30″ 1854.
Hugh, b. May 7″ 1857.

Children of Margaret Holmes and Peter Bentley, viz.:

Rosaline H., b. July 8″ 1843. M. Thomas H. Tower Oct. 13″ 1869. (She is still living (1923) in the old Bentley home in Bergen, Jersey City Heights, N. J.)

Peter, b. Dec. 5″ 1845, m. Emma Parker Nov. 3″ 1869.

Children of Rosaline Holmes and Stephen Decatur Harrison viz.:—

Thomas Doremus, b. Oct. 12″ 1843.

Lawson, b. May 9″ 1846. d. Apr. 6, 1858 in Illinois, —shot accidentally.

John Wells, b. Dec. 3″ 1849, d. July 7″ 1852.
Linford, b. Jan'y 7″ 1852, d. Feby 15″ 1853.
Stephen Decatur, b. Sep. 2d 1855. Still living, 1923.
Elizabeth V. H.— b. Oct. 25″ 1857. Still living, 1923.
Margaret B., b. Sep. 25″ 1859.
Holmes, b. Sep. 21″ 1866."

CHAPTER XI

THE STRONG GENEALOGY

[This was also compiled by my father, B. B. Vincent, from the sources he names, down to 1873. But, as in the case of the Vincent Genealogy, I have also supplemented it, where possible, down to the present date, 1923, by notes enclosed in brackets.—B. V.]

"*GENEALOGY of the STRONG FAMILY*, from which my wife Sarah Ann Strong is descended, taken from Records kept by her father, Capt Martin Strong, of Summit Township, Erie Co. Penna, and by him derived from the Family Records in East Windsor, Connecticut.

I. "*Elder*" *John Strong*, Patriot and Progenitor of nearly all the Strongs in the United States, came over from England about 10 years after the May Flower and first settled in East Windsor, Connecticut, and was for a time the Supervisor of the East Windsor Colony. He died in 1699, aged 94 years. [For a fuller and more exact account of this ancestor and of the genealogy of his family in all its manifold and distinguished ramifications in this country see Dwight's "The Descendants of Elder John Strong," 2 vols.—Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y., 1871.—Copy in my library.—B. V.]

II. *Jacob Strong*, her Great Grandfather (supposed to be a son of Elder John)* was born in East Windsor in 1664 and died there in 1740 aged 76 years.

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*This supposition is not correct. This Jacob was the son of John Strong, Jr., of Windsor, Conn., and therefore a grandson of Elder John Strong.—B.V.

III. *Timothy Strong*, her Grandfather, was born in East Windsor in 1719 and died in Aug. 1804, aged 84. His first wife was Abi Gondy. His second Abi Collins, died 1792. [He served as a volunteer with the American soldiers at the relief of New London, Conn. Fact certified by Asst. Adj. Gen. of Conn.]

Children of Timothy Strong by his first wife Abi Gondy:—

Eli, b. Dec. 13″ 1755, m. Lament Sheldon in 1779, removed to Redfield, Oswego Co., N. Y. He died in 1825. She died in 1841.

Sarah, b. Apr. 6″ 1758, d. Mch. 8″ 1816, m. Solomon Jones of Wethersfield, Conn., who was born in 1754. He d. July, 1822.

Samuel, b. Aug. 18″ 1761; farmer in Redfield, Oswego Co. N. Y. Died 1821. Unmarried.

David, b. Jan'y 4″ 1764. Died 1819 at E. Windsor.

IV. *Children* by 2d wife Abi Collins:

1. Martin, b. Nov. 20″ 1770, d. Mch 24″ 1858.
2. Abi, b. Aug. 17, 1773, d. May 24″ 1860.
3. Timothy, b. Aug. 8″ 1776, d. in Erie Co., Pa.
4. Levi, b. Mch 17″ 1778, d. Feby 11″ 1854.
5. Willard, b. Dec. 28″ 1779, d. May 21″ 1780.

By 3d wife:

Betsey, b. Jan. 2″ 1795, d. Mch. 17″ 1796.

IV. 1. *Biography of Martin.*

Born on the Paternal Farm in East Windsor, Conn, the 20″ of Nov. 1770, being desirous to provide a Home, he migrated to Western N. Y. and spent two years in the employ of Phelps & Gorham, the great Land Owners, in surveying wild land in the Valley of the Gennesee, and was offered his choice of it at 50 cents per acre, which he declined; but in May 1795 he joined a party and landed at Presque Isle, now Erie, Erie Co, Penna. On landing he contracted with Col. Seth Reed to labor for a month for 50 cents per day. On settlement Reed charged him 75 cents per day for Board, alleging no mention of Board in making the contract. There being no Courts, there could be no enforcement of equity and in deep disgust he shouldered his knapsack and started for Pittsburgh, but had only proceeded ten miles when, attracted by the elevated locality, he used the means to secure the 400 acre Tract on which he stood, viz, contract to clear 20 acres and pay $120. By the most indefatigable labor and rigid industry he became the owner of the whole and persisted in its improvement till he had erected 2 comfortable dwellings, 6 Barns, and sundry Outhouses and had added 200 acres to the original purchase. On the 16″ June 1805, he married Hannah Trask, who died Apr. 30″ 1807, aged 21 years, leaving one daughter Eliza born May 8″ 1806, who died May 6″ 1823. He married, 2d wife, Sarah Drake on the 10″ Dec. 1811. She was born in East Windsor 10″ Sep. 1775. [Her mother was Lydia Webb; whose mother was Mehitable Huntington— a sister of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and her mother was Mehitable Thornton before marrying Nathaniel Huntington.—B. V.] He died on the Old Farm in Summit (Township, Erie Co.) March 24″ 1858, aged 87; and she at the same place January 15″ 1866, aged 87. He was highly respected for his common sense, sound judgment and strict integrity. Peace to their ashes!

V. *Children* of Martin Strong (son of Timothy and Abi Collins.)

By the 1st Wife, Hannah Trask:

Elizah Hannah b. May 8″ 1806, d. May 6″ 1823. Not married.

By his 2d Wife, Sarah Drake:

1. Sarah Ann b. Sep. 24″ 1812, m. B. B. Vincent June 24″ 1834. (d. Jany 21″ 1901, aged 89 yrs., 3 mo. 27 d.)
2. Francis Drake, b. Apr. 4″ 1814, m. Oct. 13″ 1846 to Annabell Vincent. He d. May 4″ 1889. She Sep. 9″ 1910.
3. Martin b. May 2d 1815, m. Oct. 4″ 1842 to Caroline Lee. He d. Oct. 18″ 1906. She d. Sep. 9, 1907.
4. Timothy b. Sep. 19″ 1817, d. Oct. 14″ 1817.
5. Lydia Webb, b. Sep. 26″ 1818, m. Oct. 19″ 1842 to Thos. Brown Vincent (d. May 19″ 1874.)
6. Landaff, b. Oct. 30″ 1821, m. May 8″ 1849 to Catharine C. Hamot, d. July 14″ 1869.

V. 1. *Children* of Sarah Ann (daughter of Martin) and Bethuel B. Vincent:—

(1) Strong, b. June 17″ 1837, d. July 7, 1863.
(2) Blanche, b. Sep. 19″ 1839, d. Apr. 11″ 1852.
(3) Belle, b. May 14″ 1842, d. May 3″ 1844.
(4) Boyd, b. May 18″ 1845 (still living—1923).
(5) Rose, b. Aug. 15″ 1847 (d. Nov. 18″ 1894).
(6) Kate, b. Sep. 28″ 1849, d. Aug. 22″ 1851.
(7) Reed, b. Oct. 5″ 1851 (d. Apr. 7″ 1893).
(8) Ward, b. Feby 27″ 1853. (Still living—1923.)

V. 2. *Children* of Francis D. (son of Martin) and Annabell Vincent, m. Oct. 13″ 1846:

(1) Emma, b. Nov. 25″ 1847. (Still living, 1923.)
(2) Jessie, b. Aug. 6″ 1849 (m. Jason Phelps Way, Oct. 25″ 1871, d. July 3d 1903. 1 son, Scott, m. Alta T. Hanley.)
(3) William Martin, b. Oct. 31″ 1851 (Still living, 1923.)

(4) Maggie Webb, b. Feby 8″ 1855 (Still living, 1923.)

(5) Sarah Drake, b. May 2″ 1857 (m. Arthur von Senden Sep. 11″ 1884. Children: Karl Strong, b. Sep. 4″ 1885, m. Eliz. P. Booth Feby 9″ 1911. Boyd Vincent, b. Apr. 4″ 1888, m. Irene Tuthill Oct. 9″ 1909. Margaret Louise, b. Apr. 6″ 1983, d. Oct. 10″ 1910.

(6) Frank, b. Apr. 10″ 1861 (Still living, 1923).

(7) George Vincent, b. June 18″ 1864 (Still living, 1923), m. Nellie Walker Jany 23″ 1907; 1 son, Hugh.

V. 3. *Children* of Martin Strong (son of Martin) and Caroline Lee:

(1) Adelaide, b. Nov. 12″ 1843. (Still living, 1923; m. Ely M. Stancliff Dec. 14″ 1851. He d. Jany 4″ 1920. 1 son, Raymond Ely, b. Nov. 27″ 1878, d. Aug. 24″ 1894.

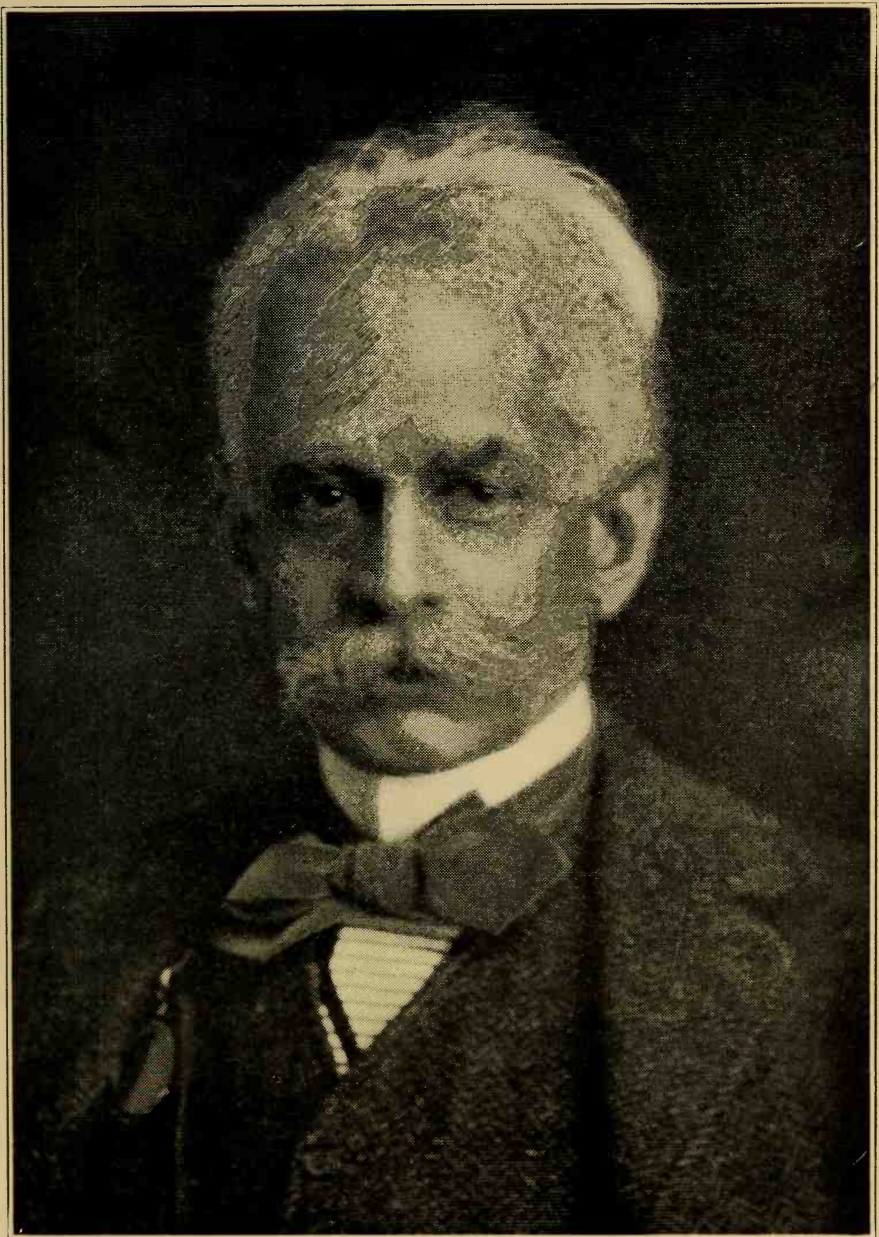
(2) Leon, b. Sep. 15″ 1845 (Unmarried. Still living, 1923).

(3) Sara, b. Oct. 27″ 1847 (Unmarried. Still living—1923, on her father's farm).

(4) Rob Roy, b. Nov. 3″ 1854, (m. Sep. 19″ 1891 to Mildred Higgins, d. Jan'y 20″ 1921 at Pueblo, Colo. Dist. Inspect'r Rocky Mt. Fire Underwriters' Assoc^{n}.)

V. 4. *Children* of Landaff Strong (son of Martin) and Catharine Hamot, m. May 8″ 1849.

(1) Charles Hamot, b. Mch 14″ 1853. [Still living in Erie, 1923. m. Annie Wainwright Scott, of Erie, Sep. 8″ 1881. 1 child: Matilda Thora Wainwright, b. June 24″ 1882. m.



CHARLES HAMOT STRONG

(1st) Reginald Ronalds Feb'y 24″ 1906. 1 child, Thora Scott, b. Dec. 14″ 1907.—m. (2^d) Clyde B. Leasure, June 28″ 1917. Charles' mother, Catharine Hamot Strong, was a daughter of Peter Simon Vincent Hamot, who came from France to America in 1800 and lived in a house built picturesquely at the foot of State St., Erie, on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie, now enlarged, used and known as "The Hamot Hospital." —B. V.]

(2) Kate b. July 5″ 1856 (m. Edward Higginson of Fall River, Mass. Sep. 25″ 1884; d. Greenwich, Conn. Mch. 12, 1921. Children: Anne and Mary Hamot—both dead.)

V. 5. *Children* of Lydia Webb (dau. of Martin Strong) and Thos. B. Vincent, m. Oct. 19″ 1842. [She died May 19″ 1874. He d. July 13″ 1890.]

(1) Albert Martin, b. Nov. 12″ 1844, d. Apr. 19″ 1845.
(2) Harry, b. June 27″ 1847 (d. Dec. 27″ 1900.)
(3) Florence, b. Sep. 6″ 1849. m. ——— Stobie; d. Mch 18″ 1899.)
(4) Wright & Dwight (twins) b. Aug. 23″ 1852; d. Sep. 22^d 1853.
(5) Blanche, b. Sep. 7″ 1855. d. Apr. 28″ 1912.
(6) Sarah Edith, b. Jany 13″ 1863. [m. Edwin Lincoln Booth, Feby 4″ 1886. Children:—Blanche (Mrs. Harry Leroy Shupe, Cleveland, Ohio)—Dorothy (Mrs. Jerome Bennett Longini, Chicago; 1 child)—Edwin L., Jr., (Cleveland, O.) m. ———? Donald (Chicago) m. ———.—B. V.]

IV. 4. Levi Strong (son of Timothy) b. E. Windsor Mch. 17, 1778. Moved to Erie Co. Pa. m. Mary Trask in 1803. He died Feby 11″ 1854. She still lives—1873.)

Children of the above:

Emily Tirzah, b. Jan'y 30″ 1806; m. Adonijah Smith.
Harry, b. Feby 21, 1808. Unmarried.
Hannah, b. Dec. 26″ 1811. m. Thos. Harrison.
Lucinda, b. Feby 8″ 1814; m. C. Hazard Vincent.
William, b. Aug. 29″ 1816. Unmarried.
Rufus, b. Aug. 10″ 1819, died in infancy.
Philetus, b. Sep. 21″ 1821, m. ———?
Milton, b. May 6″ 1826, m. ———?

IV. 2. *Abi Strong* (dau. of Timothy) born in E. Windsor Aug. 17″ 1773, married Benj Grant in 1791. He was born same place on Dec. 19″ 1768. He d. in Erie Co. May 24″ 1849. She d. in Erie Co. May 24″ 1860.

Children of Abi Strong & Benjamin Grant:—

	Children
Benjamin b. Oct. 19″ 1792,	
m. 1st Clarissa Sedgwick	1
2d Jane Mudge	4
William Collins, b. May 24″ 1795,	
m. Betsey Sedgwick	2
Dacia, b. Oct. 15″ 1798,	
m. Mr. Jonathan Rockwell	6
Levi, b. Mch. 1″ 1801, m. Lucy May	1
Timothy, b. Aug. 15″ 1803,	
m. (1st) Lucy Wigwell	6
(2d) Mary Goodrich	0

Aaron, b. June 12, 1806, m. Catharine Dennis	7
Martin, b. Nov. 22″ 1809, m. Victor Mouthot	10
Julia Ann, b. Feb'y 27″ 1812, m. Hiram Sedgwick	7
Elvira Lee, b. Aug. 9″ 1814, m. John Drown	4
Aurelia Reed, b. Sep. 19″ 1816, m. Wm. Drown	0

IV. 3. Timothy Strong (son of Timothy) b. in East Windsor, Conn. Aug. 8, 1776, moved to Buffalo, N. Y. M. ———? Had 1 daughter named Julia Ann. m. ———?

CHAPTER XII

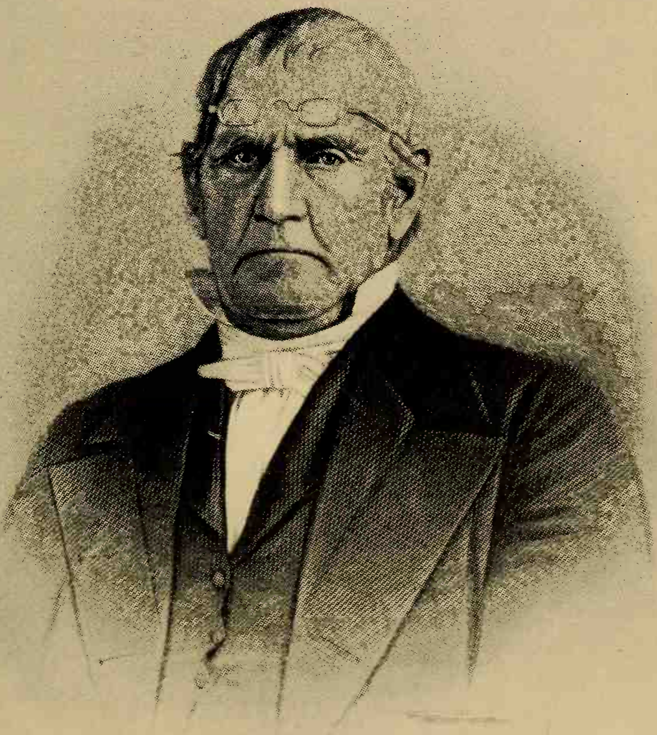
SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

JOHN VINCENT

(See Vincent Genealogy, Sec. IV.)

The Town of Waterford, where my grandfather and his children lived so many years, is described in "The History of Erie Co., Pa., 1886," p. 672, condensed, as follows:

"When the French entered Northwestern Pennsylvania in 1753, they found an Indian village where Waterford now stands. Their plan was to establish a chain of forts between Niagara and New Orleans, along the south shore of Lake Erie, LeBoeuf Creek, French Creek, and the Allegheny, Ohio & Mississippi Rivers. That season they built forts (blockhouses and stockades) at Presque Isle (now Erie) and LeBoeuf (now Waterford). They also cut a wagon road between these two places, which is still known as the "Old French Road." On Dec. 11" the fort at LeBoeuf was visited by George Washington, as a representative of the Colony of Virginia, to protest against the French invasion of the territory. [A monument, erected at Waterford in 1922, now commemorates Washington's visit.] The French Fort LeBoeuf is described in his journal as "on the West fork of French Creek near the water, almost surrounded by the creek and a branch of it, which form a kind of island." The French were driven out of these forts in 1760 by British and Colonial troops. The same year all the Indians west of the



John Vincent

Alleghenies, under the lead of the French and of their own great Chief Pontiac, fell upon every British fort. Fort LeBoeuf was taken and burned June 17″ 1763 and that at Presque Isle on June 22″. State troops rebuilt Fort LeBoeuf. In 1794 a town was laid out near by and called Waterford,—a year before the laying out of Erie. In 1805 John Vincent was the commissioned Land Agent.

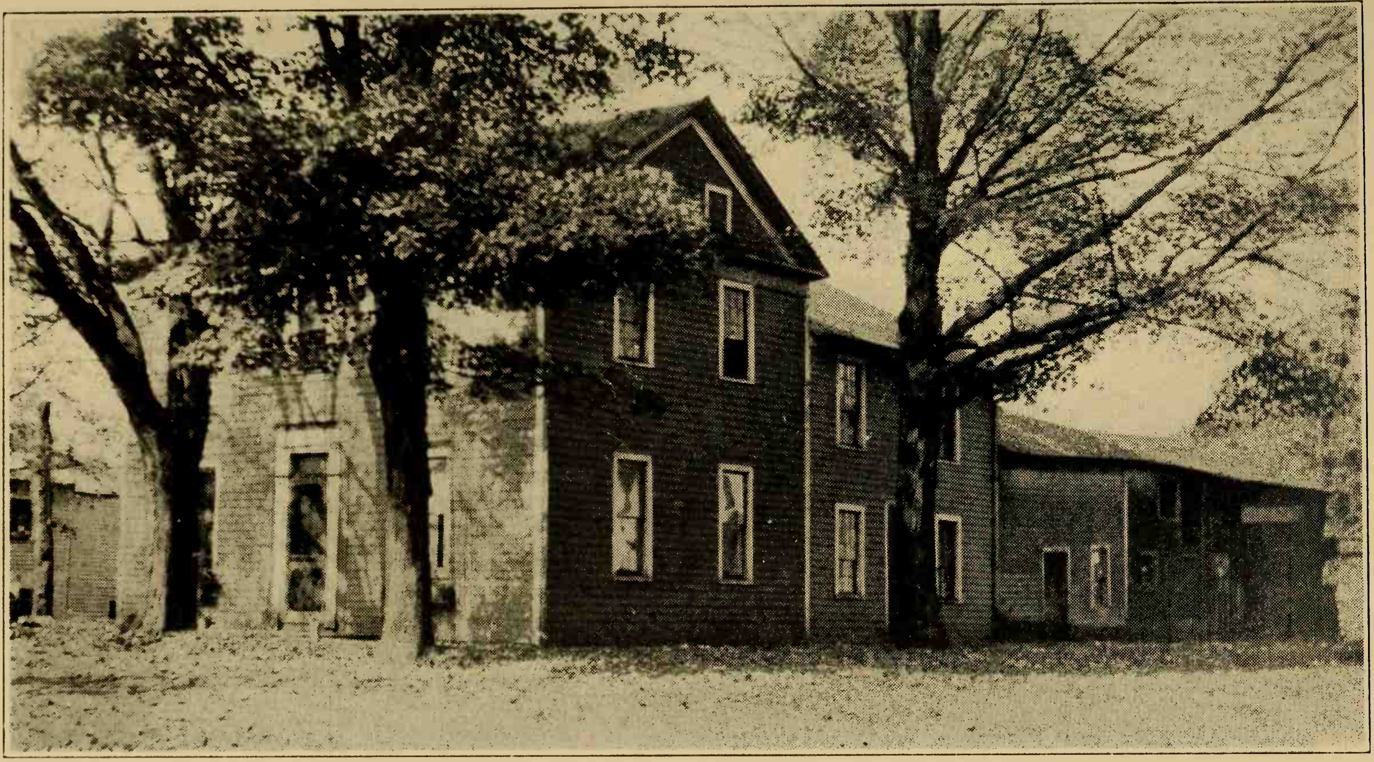
"Among the fitst settlers (in Waterford) were, 1795, Captain Martin Strong from Connecticut; 1796, John Lytle; 1797, John Vincent from Northumberland Co., Pa. and W^{m} Smith (Union Co.), both of whom walked the whole distance from Pittsburgh. Then came members of the Himrod, Tracy, Boyd, Anderson, Cook, McKay, and Judson families; Levi Strong, & William and Daniel Vincent, (See G. III: 3). John Vincent settled first on a small stream which flows into French Creek, in the eastern portion of the township, two years before he lived in Waterford. On the completion of the (Erie) turnpike, he took charge of the tollgate a mile north of Waterford.

"For many years most of the iron, glass, flour, bacon, whiskey, etc., used on and along the Great Lakes, came from Pittsburgh on flatboats poled up the Allegheny River, French Creek & LeBoeuf Creek. A most important part of this trade, too, was the return carriage of salt for the Southern markets. This was brought to Erie, by Lake Erie, from Onondaga, N. Y., and thence hauled by teams to Waterford. LaFayette's visit to Waterford, on his return trip to this country, in 1825, was one of the memorable incidents in its history."

My grandfather, beside his interest in his farm, engaged largely in the mercantile and freight business between Waterford and Erie, referred to above.

Among his old papers I find a number of bills of lading dating back to that period, the principal items in which were salt, tobacco and whiskey. These articles in those days were regarded as almost equally necessaries of life; and the trade in them was not only legitimate but also entirely respectable. In this business, both before and after he went on the Bench, he accumulated something like $50,000 or $60,000,—a very considerable fortune in those days. He apparently loaned his money at times both to his children and to others and made it pay a good return. But he was also generous with it. His family feeling was unusually strong; and one of the most interesting things about him is that he expected all his six children to come back to a family reunion at the old home in Waterford every Christmas, when each child was sure to find under his dinner-plate a $100 bill as a Christmas gift. This custom continued through many years, to the close of his life. I distinctly remember being taken as a mere child, with a recently scalded foot, tucked down in the sleigh under the buffalo-robes, in freezing weather, driving often on the snow-drifts over the top of the farm fences, on one of those loyal and indispensable Christmas trips from our own home in Erie to "Grandfather's house," in Waterford.

This, though said to be the oldest house in Waterford and long since passed out of the hands of the family, is fortunately still standing. Through the good offices of my cousin, Miss Grace Vincent, of Waterford, I am able to give two fairly recent pictures of the old house as it still looks. It was built on a corner, and, as was customary in such climates of long, cold winters and deep snows, with a long succession of buildings almost under a continuous roof, residence, store-room, woodhouse, carriage-shed—extending clear back to the big



"GRANDFATHER'S HOUSE," WATERFORD

barns and cattle sheds. It was an unspeakable joy for us grandchildren to be allowed to roam about, in curiosity, through all these interesting and mysterious buildings.

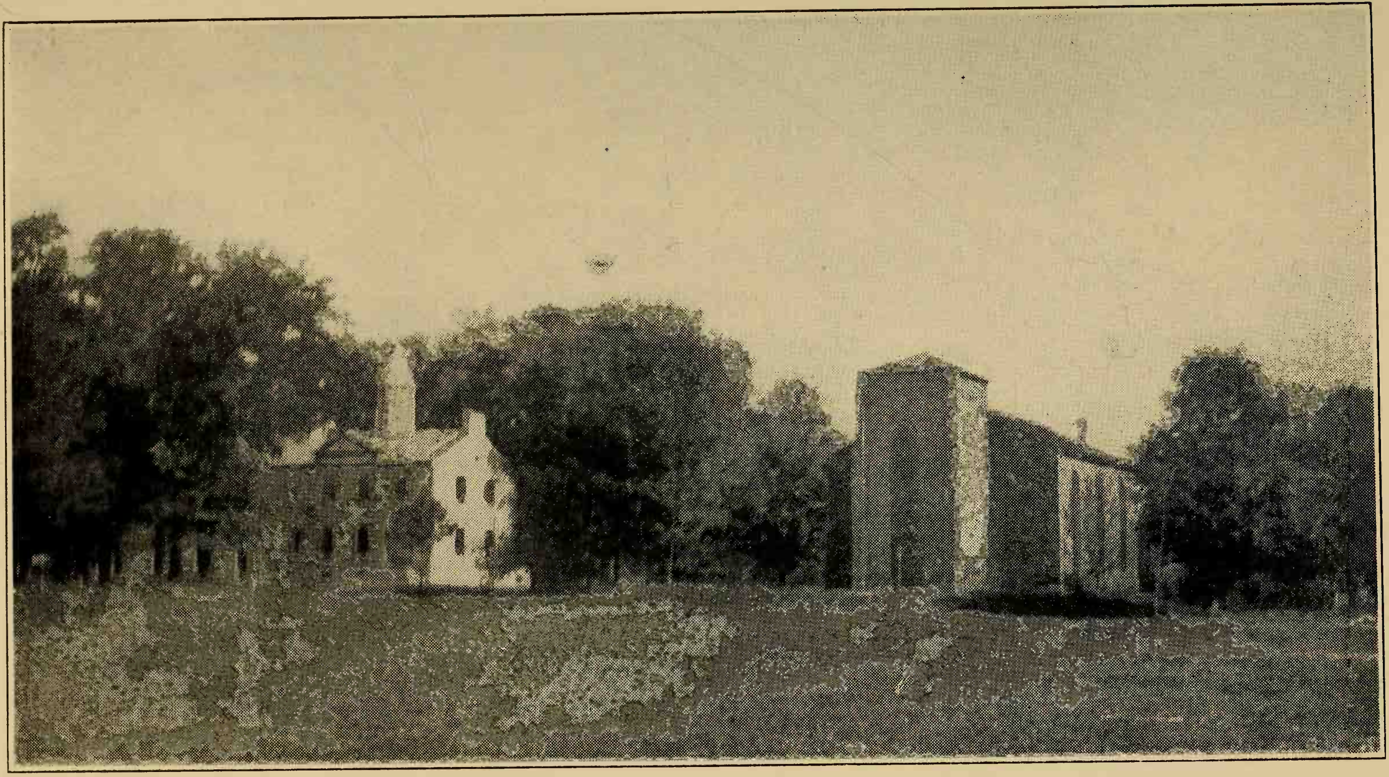
Several stories, more or less authentic—or exaggerated—about the old Judge have been handed down in the family traditions: For instance, a dispute arose over a piece of land. There was neither court nor law in the county in those early days (about 1800); and so there was nothing for it but to strip to the waist and let the best man take the title. Vincent took it; and used to say that this was the way he made a man of the other fellow and trained its first governor for the State of ———?

Again, like all strong men, he had the defects of his virtues, and did not always have his spirit of humor with him. Even economy itself could become at times almost parsimonious. The Judge took great pride in his apple-orchard. The apples were always hand-picked and carefully stored. No one but himself was allowed to touch them. But it is said he would go down to the cellar, carefully pick out the defective apples, gouge out the spots with his pocketknife and then with great pride present the dish of mutilated treasures to his guests. Nobody but himself ever saw the perfect apples. I do not really believe this story myself; but I do love to tell it!

Again, the Judge and all his children were great lovers of horses and loved to "talk horse." Grandmother used to say, "They never could sit down to dinner, without beginning with a dish of horse soup!" He is said to have owned the first pleasure vehicle, a two-wheel chaise, in the county. Grandmother was always a little nervous over his reckless driving; but whenever she ventured a mild protest, all the satisfaction she got was: "Here, Nancy!—take the reins."

The Judge and my other grandfather, Capt Strong, were great friends and companions, often taking trips across country together, each man furnishing a horse. But the Judge was a horseman and the Captain was not. On one occasion the Judge suddenly broke out in vituperation of the Captain's horse. "Judge, what's the matter with him?" "Matter"? was the reply, "Don't you see that he is lagging and letting my horse do all the work?"—"Well, Judge," said the Captain, in mock conciliation, "I don't see but what my horse will get there about the same time yours does!"—On another occasion the Judge was driving a fine mare, with a pretty bad tail, always carried off to one side. The Captain of course had to poke a little fun at this. But the Judge was equal to the occasion: "Why, d—— it, Captain," was the reply; "If she carries her feet to suit me, she can carry her tail to suit herself."

Again, a lady relative—Aunt Betty Jacobus—came to visit and he must take her and Grandmother to drive. But instead of using a smaller vehicle, he must get out "the carriage," a huge affair, a regular old "three-decker," the door four feet above the ground, the body cannon-shaped, with an elevated box-seat for the driver and two dash-boards above that. It had not been used for years. But he hitched his big, old black horses "Bob" and "Barnie" to it, got the old ladies "boosted" in; and then, in spite of protests, drove straight down into a creek to wet the wheels so the tires would not come off. The creek was full of stones and bogs; but straight down the bank he drove, went away down stream, and then turning suddenly climbed a little cow-path, straight up a high bank, gathered up the reins again, greatly pleased with himself, while the two



WATERFORD ACADEMY—GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

poor old ladies had been all the time sitting on the edge of the seat each with a little slippered foot on the outside step, ready to jump when the time came. One of his sons once said to him: "Father, why don't you sell those big, heavy plough horses and get a pair of ponies for your own use?" "Ponies!" was the contemptuous reply: "what do *I* want with *ponies?*"

Another story: Coming into the house one day in a hurry, he stumbled over a rocking chair. Mad as a hornet, he forgot his hurry, walked coolly out to the wood-shed, came back with a saw and *sawed the rockers off every chair in the house!* He said he "never came in that Nancy wasn't rock, rock, rocking in one chair and Phebe in another," and he was "tired of it!"

At the last family gathering before his death he was lying on a couch. He said he "didn't care to live much longer"; he "had accomplished about all he hoped to" —(Just then Grandmother passed through the room)— "unless," he added merrily, "unless it would be to straighten Nancy's back!" (B. V.)

CHAPTER XIII

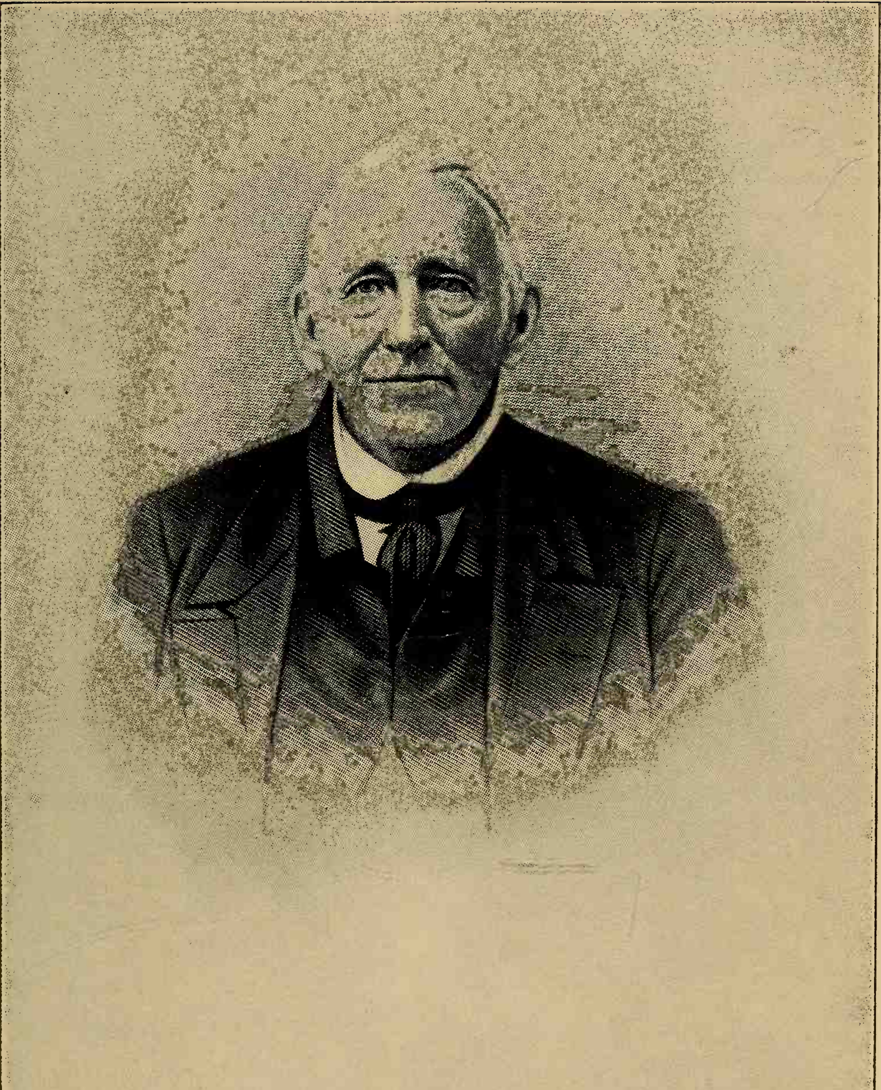
SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

MARTIN STRONG

[See Strong Gen. IV: 1.]

My Grandfather Strong, born in 1770 in East Windsor, Conn., received a good common school education, and in 1795 started out to make a home and living for himself. With a compass and chain as his only outfit, he went on foot first to the Wyoming Valley on the North branch of the Susquehanna River, in Penna., surveying land there for some time; thence on foot to the Indian village at the mouth of Buffalo Creek where the City of Buffalo now stands. Only one white man lived there at the time. From there he pushed on to Presque Isle, now Erie, the last day of July, 1795. He found U. S. troops already constructing a stockade fort there and engineers laying out the town of Erie. "We were all in some degree under martial law" (he says, in a letter in 1855), the two Rutledges having been shot a few days before, by Indians, near the site of the present Lake Shore R. R. depot. Thos. Reese, Esq. (the land-agent) and Col. Seth Reed and family were living in tents and booths of bark, with plenty of good refreshments for all itinerants. Most of the lands along the Lake was sold that summer at one dollar per acre. In 1795 there were but four families residing in what is now Erie Co. These were the Reeds, Talmadges, Miles and Bairds."

We have already learned (in the Strong Genealogy) of Martin Strong's disgust at the outcome of his



Martin Strong

service under Col. Reed, of his setting out for Pittsburgh, his attraction by the high land in Summit Township and his purchase and settlement there. But he had no provision there for the approaching winter. So he decided to go on to Pittsburgh; dug out a log canoe; went down LeBoeuf Creek and the Allegheny River to that town; found no work offering; but nothing daunted and still young and full of fun, got up on a meat-block one market-day and gleefully auctioneered himself off, as "a hired man" to the highest bidder; in the spring bought a suit of clothes, a bag of flour and a bag of seed corn; poled his canoe back to LeBoeuf (Waterford); and resumed his work of clearing his land, which, steadily added to and become 800 acres, made him, at the time of his death, the largest land owner in the county. Part of that land, still owned by some of his grandchildren shows, it is said, the only unbroken original title in the county continued in the same family to the present time.

"The height of land" on which he built, 840 feet above Lake Erie, was a real "water shed"; and the Captain used to delight in telling that the 42° parallel of N. Latitude ran straight through the front door and out the back door of his log-cabin, and in proving that the water on one side of the roof of his house ran into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the other side into the Gulf of Mexico.

He had another favorite story, to this effect: He was famous for his strength of shoulders and arms and, it was said, could cut and rake more hay in the same day than two other men. But in spite of such energetic farming, the elements would often conspire against him and play him foul. Once, he said, just when his hay was all down and well-cured and ready for the barn, a big, black rain cloud came up at one end of his farm, considerately divided, one half going around each side of it, until they met again beyond it, with this colloquy: "Hello! did you give Strong his usual dose?"—"No! did you?"—"No!"—"Well, then, let's both go back and give him a double dose." But Strong, seeing their intention and the loss of the hay anyhow and wanting to put the joke on the clouds, set fire to his hay. Whereupon the clouds, laughing on their side, moved on without a drop of rain!

The subsequent opening of "The Erie and Waterford Turnpike," running past his house, induced him to keep for awhile, a rough sort of tavern; and Grandmother Strong used to recall having seen Indians camping on the floor, by the fire, overnight. A toll-gate was also located there, and he became the keeper. Once some soldiers forced their way past the toll-gate, but the doughty little gate-keeper followed them to Erie and collected his toll. The later large and substantial red frame house was built on the old New England plan, with high peak and long sloping roof; and sometimes when the snow was deep and drifted up to the very eaves of the house, it was literally possible for the children to start at the peak with their sleds and slide clear to the ground. Endless out-buildings,—barns, dairy-house, wood-house, wagon-shed, cider-press, slaughter-house, &c.—made almost a little village by themselves and were a fascinating play-range for the children and grandchildren. One of the particular joys of each day, too, was a visit to "the buttery," where Grandmother handed out to us slices of bread covered with thick cream and sprinkled with maple sugar. Another delight for us youngsters was to go through the fields and woods over to the old "French Military Road" on the eastern edge of Grandfather's farm, where it was then easy to pick up rusted pieces of military accoutrements,—belts, buckles, etc.—half hidden in the soil. "Pat," a hired man on the farm, spent many Sundays digging along the old road for supposed buried French gold, which of course he never found; but his faith was so strong that he always shook his fist at any of the youngsters who wanted to go with him on such expeditions.

Captain Strong got his title from a commission in the State Militia. He was a man of independent mind and pronounced character. He was especially a devoted reader of the Bible and loved nothing better than a theological discussion. He had a governess for years to teach his own children and those of his neighbors. He built a Union Church on his farm for the use of all denominations; also gave land for a public burying ground, in which he was originally buried. A newspaper at the time of his death speaks of him as "a great reader and always ready to impart from his well-stocked mind in conversation. His mind continued clear to the end; and, after a residence of sixty-three years on the same farm, during which he had seen the population of the county increase from four families to 50,000 people, he died in his 88th year, respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends."

During the later years of his life, he was greatly crippled by rheumatism. He used, instead of a cane, a long staff; and I distinctly remember seeing him lift himself by it into his old "crackey-wagon," where, instead of a whip, it also served to punch the old horse "Punch" up to an adequate sense of his duty in "gitting-up" and "gitting-along." An oil portrait of the Captain on the walls of my dining room still shows the long staff in his hands. His remains and those of his 2^d^ wife now lie in our Vincent family lot in Erie Cemetery.—B. V.

CHAPTER XIV

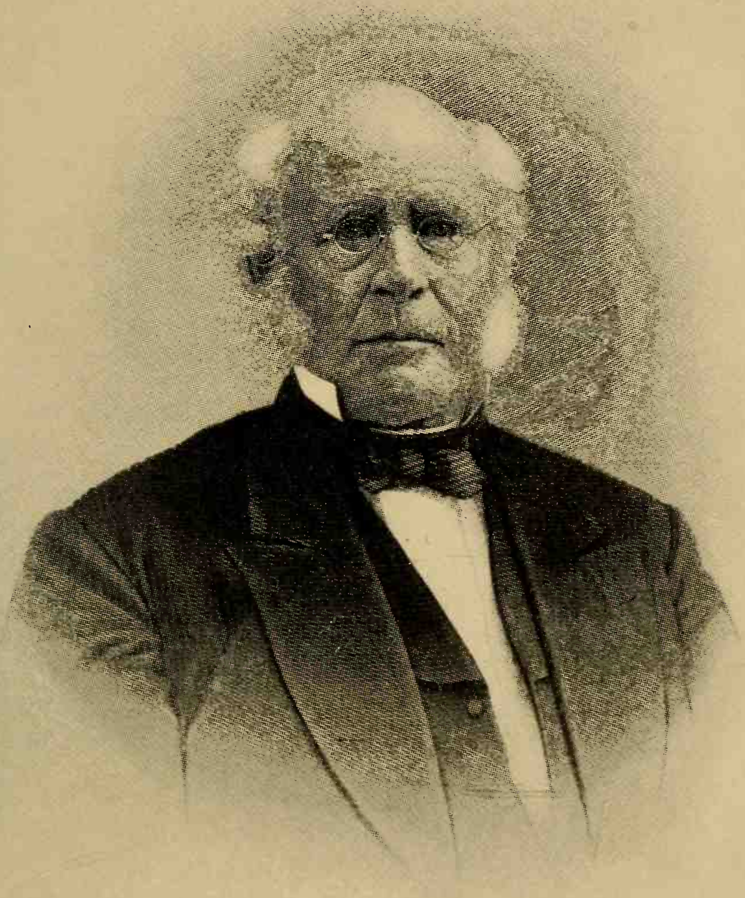
SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

(1) BETHUEL BOYD VINCENT

(Gen. V: 1.)

My father, B. B. Vincent, not only worked as a boy on his father's farm but also as a young man "drove a bull-team" in his father's freighting business between Waterford and Erie. I have often heard him tell the story of one such trip, when a bear walked out of the thick woods and stood on the end of a log by the roadside, watching him, and his remark to the bear, as he drove past him: "If you will let me alone, I'll let you alone." In later years he came much nearer losing his life when, returning with his brother John from a visit to his brother Hazard at Fort Dodge, Iowa, they attempted, with a lady passenger also and her trunk, in a small skiff, to float down the Boone River to a railway connection. It was quick and pleasant enough going until the boat struck a submerged snag and overturned and my father managed to save the lady and swim ashore with her, while his brother drifted down stream with the overturned boat to shallow water.

Our first family home after we moved to Erie was a small two-story frame house, rented from my mother's father, Captain Strong, and which stood on the N. E. corner of State Street and Eleventh Street, near the iron foundry of Vincent, Himrod & Co., which was on State between Eleventh & Twelfth Streets. It was in that house, I was born. Our next home was a small



B. B. Vincent

brick house on the south side of Ninth Street near Peach Street. Our third and more permanent home was a much larger brick house, on the northwest corner of Peach and Ninth Streets, which is still standing and has for many years been occupied by the Downing Insurance Co. Agencies. As his children grew up my father made successive additions to this house, until after his death and the deaths and removals of some of the children, it had become far too large for my mother and the remaining children and she was glad to dispose of it.

Our next door neighbors on Peach Street for many years were the Reed family, of which Wm. W. Reed, a prominent citizen of Erie, and Miss Sarah Reed, for many years Erie's best known church and social worker, were members. The intimate friendship of the two families has continued ever since; and it was from Miss Reed's later residence on Tenth Street that the remains of my mother, my sister Rose, my brother-in-law, George A. Lyon, and my sister-in-law, Mrs. Strong Vincent, were all buried.

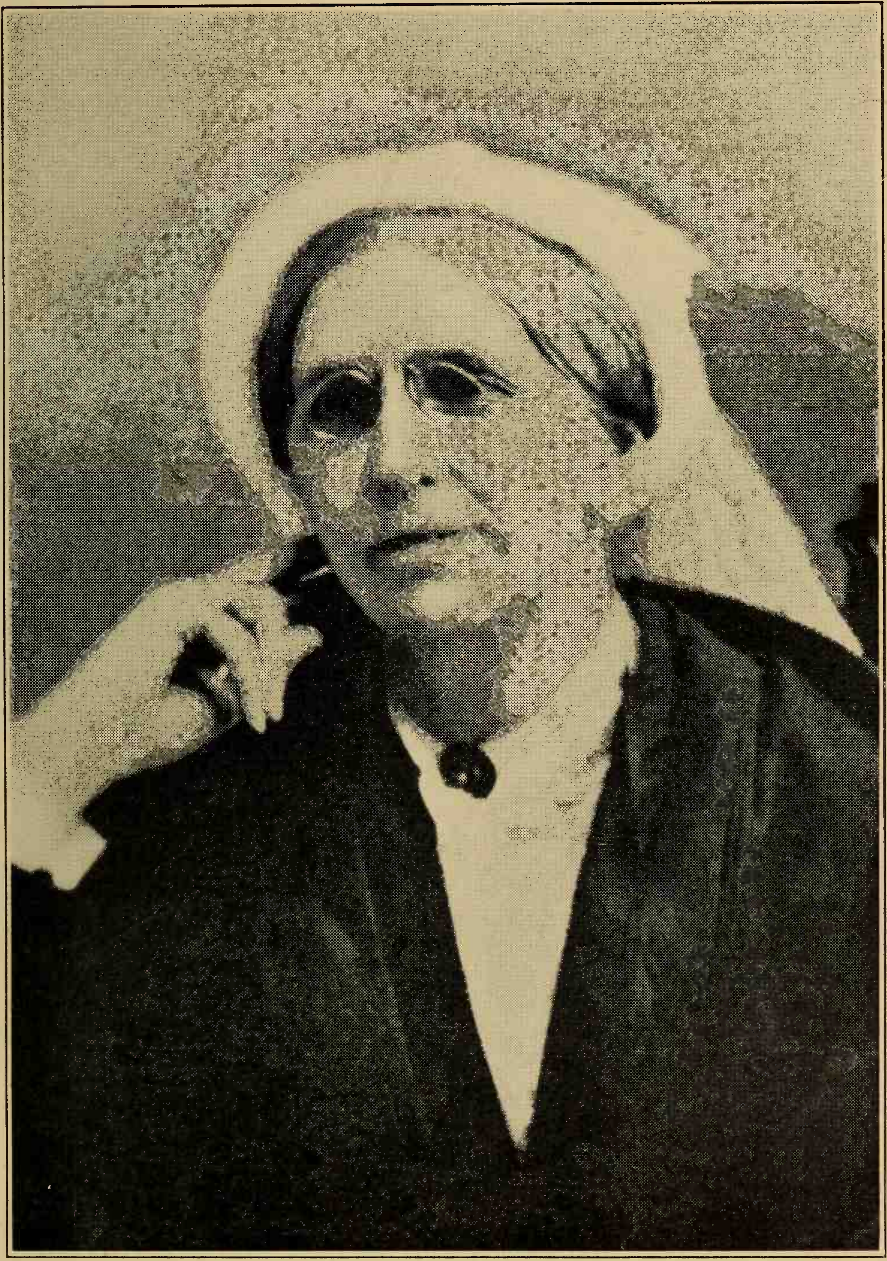
My father was a man of vigorous mind and strong character; and these made him a power in every relation in life,—in his home, in his business, in his church and in the community. This is shown by his varied and successful life as a merchant, iron-founder, banker and in the grain-elevator business. But he was also a deeply religious man. His conversion in early manhood was very real and greatly influenced his whole character and after life, and those of his children. It especially impressed itself in the religious and moral discipline of his family. Bible-reading, family prayer, study of Sunday-school lessons, strict Sunday observance, carefully regulated amusements, were all conscientious parts of that. Each boy had to take his share, too, of the daily "chores" about the house, caring for the horses and cows, building fires, carrying coal and ashes and blacking all the shoes every Saturday night. "No lazy boys about me. Don't stand back and wait for the other fellow. Jump in and put your own hand to it": these were constant injunctions. He was nearly six feet tall and weighed 225 pounds; and when he said "Come" we came, and when he said "Go"—we went. All this discipline often seemed hard to us boys when we wanted to play; but we have seen many a time since when we have blessed him for such wise training. But with all this sternness which, brought up largely on the Old Testament, he believed to be part of his parental duty, no man ever loved his children more tenderly, especially in times of sickness; and his disappointment and sorrow in losing his two promising sons, Strong and Reed, were a life-long trial. He and my mother each had fine voices; we, the children, all sang and played some musical instrument; and we all spent many such delightful evenings together. Feeling the lack of liberal education in his own case, no sacrifice on his part was too great in order to give his children the best education the country could offer. His house sheltered hospitably for years, too, the children of his relatives seeking a better education. Indeed he was always a cordial host. But there was one habit of his early life he never seemed to get over. Nine o'clock was his bed-time; and no matter what guests were in the house at that hour the old clock was duly wound up, with awful screeching of the works, and the most child-like unconsciousness of any possible hint to the guests. You can easily imagine the feelings of his children sometimes when they "had company."

He was devoted to his church — the Protestant

Episcopal Church—and to his parish—St. Paul's Parish, Erie, now a cathedral church. For many years he was a vestryman and warden in it and superintendent of the Sunday school. He often acted, too, as a lay-reader; and with his reverent manner and fine voice the people liked to have him conduct the service. But on one occasion when a new rector, for the first time, had the Creed sung instead of said, he felt that he must offer a vigorous protest. "Doctor," he said, "one of my most precious privileges as a layman is openly to confess my Christian faith by saying the Creed; and while you undoubtedly have the right as rector to order the service, I also have my rights as a layman; and I give you fair notice that the next time you have the Creed sung, I shall wait till the choir is through, and then I shall get up on my feet and say: 'I believe', &c., and the congregation will say it with me, too!" He took great interest in building the present church; and when at a crisis in this work a notice of "Sheriff's Sale" was put up on the church door, it was largely his own energy and unstinted generosity which saved the building to the parish. He took active interest in its three parish missions, sending his horses and a big carry-all to take his children and the other teachers to the mission schools. It was a great joy to his big heart, on the annual parish picnics, to see a thousand children in line for the boats, to go up the Bay to "The Head." Late in life he made a startling discovery of the number of persons, thirty-seven children and fourteen adults, for whom he had stood as sponsor or witness at the baptismal font. He was constantly a delegate from the parish to the annual Diocesan Convention from 1848 to 1875; and was also a diocesan delegate to the General Conventions of 1868 and 1871. When, in advanced years, he resigned as vestryman and as superintendent of the Parish Sunday School, he was made "Honorary General Superintendent" of all the schools and presented with a gold-headed cane, still in my possession. When he died the congregation (not his family) placed in the church a large mural tablet, with this inscription:—"Erected by members of this parish in grateful memory of Bethuel Boyd Vincent, for thirty years a vestryman and the Superintendent of the Sunday Schools of St. Paul's Parish; born August 4th, 1803, entered into rest July 21st, 1876. With a strong will, a tender heart, and a devout spirit he fulfilled the life of Faith in our Lord and Saviour." At the next Diocesan Convention, Bishop Kerfoot said of him: "None of us who ever felt the grasp of that strong hand and the welcome of that true, warm heart can forget the man. No man in this region, priest or layman, ever surpassed Mr. Vincent in unflagging, effective ministry to souls. Every concern and interest of the Church were dear to him. His personal toil, his munificence in giving, his unequalled, indomitable pastorship in Sunday schools, and his strong will and energy, his clear head and great heart devoted to the Saviour he loved so fervently, and to the Church and Diocese, whose right loyal son he ever was, made up a record and example of lasting power among us."

(2) SARAH ANN VINCENT

Among the noticeable things in my mother's character and life were her strong family attachments, her personal beauty and her great longevity. She lived all her early life in the old home on her father's



SARAH ANN VINCENT

farm, where she was married to my father in 1834, and was always afterward greatly attached to it. Her devotion to her aged parents and to her brothers and sister and their children never flagged. It was equalled only by her rare concern for her husband and her own children. We can never forget her care and solicitude for us in sickness, especially when two of her sons lay, at the same time and for long months, on cots on either side of her own bed,—Reed with an amputated leg and Ward with a broken one.

Her beauty even as a baby must have been unusual. During the War of 1812-15, soldiers camped near her father's house on their way to join Perry's Fleet, carried her off one day in their arms to show her to the Camp; and when Gen. LaFayette was passing through that way in 1825 he got off his horse to kiss the pretty little girl standing by the toll-gate.* It was said that her instep was so high that "a mouse could run under it"; and her hands even in her old age had all the plumpness and shapeliness of a girl's. We all fairly worshipped her and in her declining years kept her almost as it were under a glass case. Even in early married life my father never allowed her to get up at night with the wakeful children; he always did that himself. She dressed latterly almost always in black silk or satin, the open neck of her dress filled with fluffy lace; and, with her white Mary Stuart lace cap, its long flowing streamers draping her face, she was indeed a picture.

She retained her clearness of mind, her health and her beauty to the end. At eighty years of age she traveled across the continent to visit her daughter

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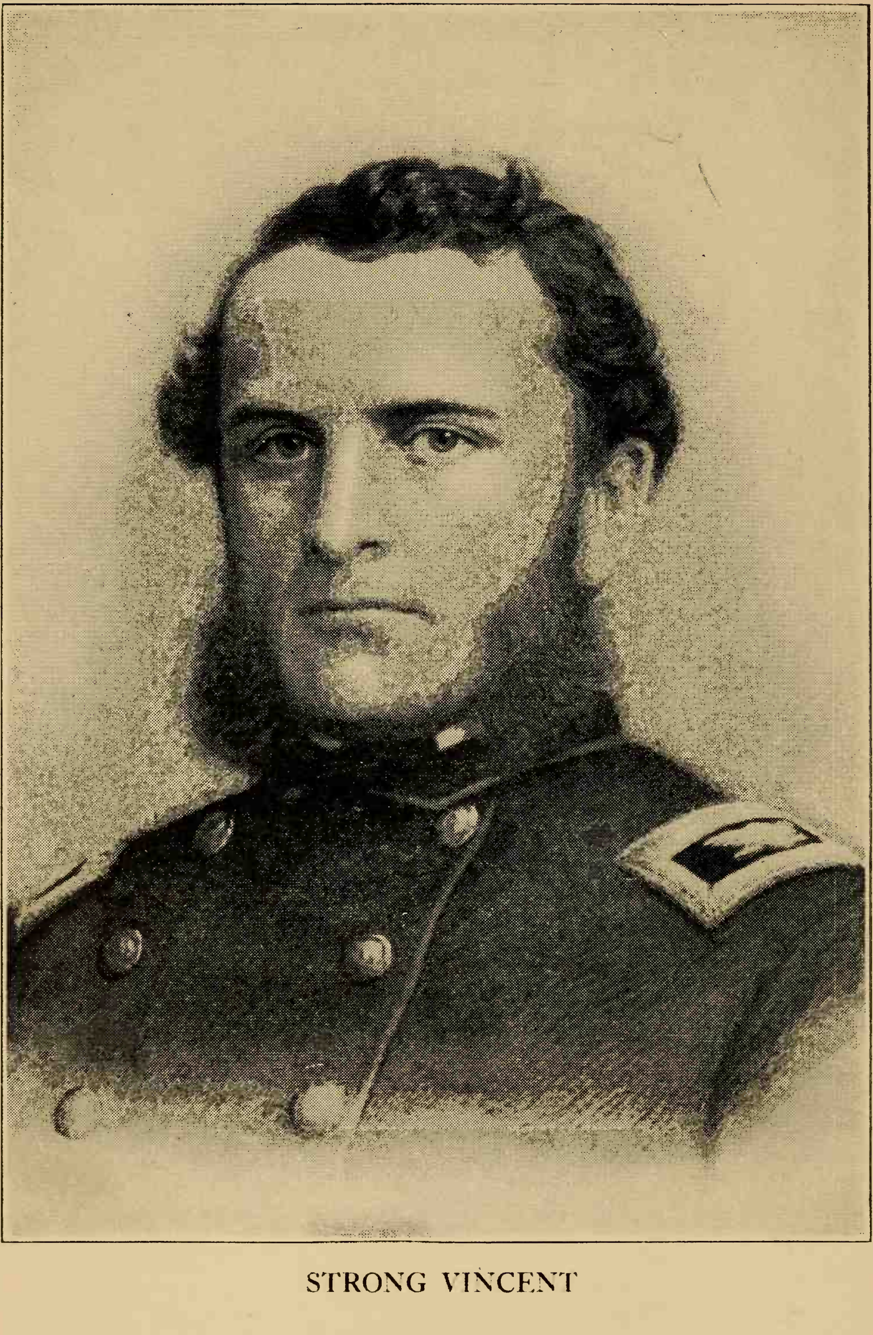
*My cousin, Mrs. Adelaide Strong Stancliffe, still has the five-franc piece with which LaFayette paid his tavern bill.

Rose (Mrs. Lyon) in San Francisco. At eighty-four she celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of her wedding in the same room in her childhood home in which it took place. After my father's death, in 1876, she made her home with me in Pittsburgh for fifteen years and then in Cincinnati for twenty-five years, until her death in 1901, in the ninetieth year of her age.



STRONG VINCENT

Harvard 1859

CHAPTER XV

SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

(1) STRONG VINCENT

(Gen. VI: 1.)

Beside the excellent biography of my brother Strong by his father referred to above it seems only right that any other data bearing on his character as a man and on his services as a patriot and soldier should also be recorded here. Most of these earlier data given here are taken from a notice of him in the "Harvard Memorial Biographies (1866)" by a classmate and fellow soldier, Col. Swan.

"Vincent," he says, "was a man of mark in his class and in the College. His personal appearance was in his favor. There was not a student who did not on first meeting him seek to learn who he was. He had a well-formed and powerful frame and his face was remarkably striking and handsome. He looked many years older than he really was and in every respect his mind corresponded with his body." [President Eliot of Harvard, writing of him so late as 1901, forty years afterward, said: "I remember him as a student with perfect distinctness; and I should like to testify that he was one of the manliest and most attractive persons that I ever saw. I remember thinking that his death was an unspeakable loss to the army and to the country which he would have greatly served, if his life had been spared." B. V.] And Col. Swan continues, with reference to Strong's influence in the army: "As a general thing his companions were older than himself;

for though he was but twenty-five years old, his decisive countenance and confident address made him seem the compeer of men of forty. Among his associates were men of the highest rank. For five or six weeks he was President of a Court-martial, and was offered the position of Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Potomac. But he declined this laughingly with the words: "No! I enlisted to fight!"

Col. Swan tells us a number of other interesting incidents in Vincent's war service. When he lay sick with Chickahominy swamp fever they kept from him any word of the disastrous results of the battle of Gaines' Mill. But when he saw the preparation for retreat, he insisted on mounting his horse and took his place at the head of his decimated regiment, until he fell from his horse and only regained consciousness on board a sick transport.—After the battle of Fredericksburg his troops lay in a hollow, on their faces. It was death to rise. All knew the danger. They wondered why he did not obey the order to fall back. The moon was shining brightly, but he was watching the clouds. And when at last a big black cloud overshadowed it, the brigade fell back unobserved and safe.—At the battle of Aldie, when our troops were "feeling out" the enemy's position and intentions on their way into Pennsylvania, Col. Vincent's infantry were ordered to co-operate with General Pleasanton's cavalry. It was here that Vincent's qualities first attracted the attention of General Meade who said: "I wish that he were a brigadier-general. I'd put him in command of a division."

Strong's spirit and unusual maturity of judgment appear from some of his letters. Just after leaving home, he wrote his wife: "Surely the right will prevail. If I live, we will rejoice over our country's success.

If I fall, remember that you have given your husband a sacrifice to the most righteous cause that ever widowed a woman." Again: "We must fight them more vindictively. We must make them believe that we are in earnest,—terribly in earnest: that to break this land in twain is monstrous and impossible." And again, with singular prevision for so young an officer: "We move tomorrow for the Pennsylvania border. A general battle must ensue soon. *Lee's fate is sealed!*" And then, as they crossed the State line (and almost as if conscious of his own looming fate) he rode along the column of his old 83^{d} Penna. Regiment, firing it with his own enthusiastic words: "What more glorious death can we die than in fighting here for our own Pennsylvania soil?"

For more light on General Vincent's important share in the Battle of Gettysburg, I give here short extracts from a paper read by me in 1915 before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. It is a summary of the account given in a book, published in 1913, entitled "The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top, Gettysburg."

Its author is Oliver W. Norton, a successful and retired business man of Chicago, a member and ex-Commander of our Illinois Commandery. The value of this book as an authority consists in two facts: first, that the author has unearthed and brought together original reports and letters of leading men in that fight, most of which were unknown to the historians, and some of which have never before been published; and, second, the fact that the author was himself a personal eye witness of important incidents which he relates, connected with some critical moments in that fight. At the time he was brigàde bugler, mounted, and bearer of the brigade headquarters flag. As it was his duty to be always near his brigade commander, Colonel Vincent, he had, in this way, exceptional opportunities of hearing what was said and seeing what was done.

But, to begin with, let me now briefly recall the principal facts which led up to this particular fight.

In the early morning of July 2nd neither Lee nor Meade was ready to strike again. Each was awaiting the arrival of the rest of his army. Meanwhile Meade had posted Sickles' Corps at the extreme left of the Union line, on Cemetery Ridge, reaching almost as far as the Little Round Top. But Sickles, for some reason, soon moved part of his corps forward to the Emmittsburg Road, near a peach orchard, still facing this part of his line westward toward the enemy's line on Seminary Ridge. Birney's Division, however, he faced southward. Both Round Tops were thus left entirely unprotected. About two o'clock Meade, inspecting his lines, told Sickles he had moved too far out. When Sickles offered to withdraw to his former position: "I wish to God you could sir," replied Meade; "but you see those people don't intend to let you." For Longstreet's artillery had just opened on Birney's position.

Longstreet, having ignored Hood's plan to go round both Round Tops and so get into Meade's rear, had decided to attempt the same result in a different way. That is to say, beside the direct frontal attack up the Emmittsburg Road on Birney's whole line, Hood was also to pass beyond Birney's left at the Devil's Den, go up the ravine *between* the two Round Tops, and so, by a shorter line, outflank Meade's entire position on the left and attack him in the rear.

Meade, finding that Sickles had abandoned his original position on Cemetery Ridge at the extreme left, sent General Warren to see how things were there. Warren, arriving at Little Round Top, found nobody there but some signal men. They told him they thought they had seen troops in a clump of woods half a mile toward the Emmittsburg Road. Warren ordered a shot from Smith's Battery, located at the Devil's Den, sent into those woods; and, in the resulting commotion, caught the gleam of sunlight on gun barrels and bayonets there. Warren instantly divined the intended

Confederate attack on Little Round Top, which was as yet entirely unprotected, and sent one of his aides to Sickles asking for a brigade; but Sickles said he could not spare a man. Warren then sent another aide to Meade himself asking for a division; and Meade sent back an order to Sykes of the Fifth Corps to furnish the troops.

What happened from this on, at Little Round Top, and how Vincent got there just when he did, are points about which the leading historians have hitherto hopelessly disagreed. Hardly any of them, as our present author points out, actually took part in this particular fight.

They all seem to indicate that Vincent acted simply in obedience to orders; some say Warren's, some say Sykes'.

Let us hear, however, from the personal letters of some of these same leaders, written later on. These letters are the new and first-class authorities found by our author. General Sykes himself, writing in 1872, says: "How Vincent got to Round Top, I do not know; unless hearing my aide-de-camp deliver the orders for the corps to take the left of the line, he made his way there, of his own soldierly instinct." General Warren, also writing in 1872, says: "I did not see Vincent's Brigade come up; but I suppose it was about this time they did, and, coming up behind me through the woods and taking post to the left (their proper place), I did not see them." And again, also in 1872, Warren writes: "If I detached Vincent's Brigade, I don't recollect it." These personal letters alone, then, would seem conclusive that neither Warren nor Sykes recollected having given Vincent orders.

But now let us hear the still more direct testimony of our author himself. It will be remembered that Sykes, with his Fifth Corps, was now moving forward to support Sickles; and Barnes, of the First Division, had gone ahead to select his position. Here Warren's aide, coming back with an order from Meade to Sykes to send troops to Little Round Top, met Sykes. I now quote the author's own words: "Sykes immediately sent one of his staff to direct Barnes to send one of his brigades. But Barnes had not returned to the division. Vincent was sitting on his horse at the head of the column, waiting orders. Seeing Sykes' aide approaching, he rode forward to meet him. I followed with the flag, and distinctly heard the following conversation: "Captain, what are your orders?" The Captain replied: "Where is General Barnes?" Vincent said: "What are your orders? Give me your orders!" The Captain answered: "General Sykes told me to direct General Barnes to send one of his brigades to occupy that hill yonder," pointing to Little Round Top. Vincent said: "I will take the responsibility of taking my brigade there." Returning to the brigade, he directed Colonel Rice, the (next) senior Colonel, to bring the brigade to the hill as rapidly as possible; then rode away to the northwest face of the hill. I followed him." So much in the author's exact words.

Here, then, Vincent's Brigade (the Third, of the First Division, of the Fifth Corps), of about twelve hundred men, was posted.

The forces selected by Hood to make the attack here were part of Law's Brigade, of five Alabama regiments, and part of Robertson's Brigade of four regiments—three from Texas and one from Arkansas. Within ten minutes after Vincent's men were in position, the first attack was along Vincent's whole line, and was desperately renewed again and again for at least half an hour. Finding this unsuccessful for the time being, the Confederates made two additional moves. Three more regiments of the attacking force were now thrown against Vincent's extreme right, hoping to break his line there and so outflank him. Soon that part of the 16th Michigan, viz., about three companies of it, which were guarding this flank, overpowered by this terrific assault, gradually gave way and was driven back; and it was here that Vincent, trying to rally these men, fell mortally wounded.

The other new move of the enemy, at almost the same time, was against Chamberlain's 20th Maine Regiment, on Vincent's extreme left. Chamberlain himself, writing only two years ago, in Hearst's Magazine, says: "Reaching the southern face of Little Round Top, I found Vincent there, with intense poise and look. He said with a voice of awe, as if translating the tables of the eternal law, 'I place you here. This is the left of the Union line. You understand. You are to hold this ground at all costs.' I did understand full well; but had more to learn regarding the costs." He had, indeed! For now the two other Alabama regiments, not yet engaged, had made their way through the woods along the slope of Big Round Top, in order to outflank and enfilade the 20th Maine. To meet this attack Chamberlain refused his left wing to a position nearly at right angles to the rest of his regiment, and had to take long intervals to do it. Writers on both sides describe the fighting here as most desperate. The advancing and retreating lines, it is said, "surged back and forth like waves" over a space of a few hundred feet. A Confederate officer, surrendering his sword with one hand, fired his pistol at Chamberlain's head with the other. At least five separate assaults were made and repulsed in the course of an hour or two. A third of Chamberlain's men were dead or disabled. Their ammunition was gone. The enemy was in no better shape. It was growing dark. At last Chamberlain ordered the bayonet; and the enemy was soon hopelessly and finally driven from the field here, as elsewhere, about Little Round Top. Five hundred prisoners were taken, including two Colonels. Colonel Oates, commanding one of the Alabama regiments, says in his history: "I found the undertaking to capture Little Round Top too great for my regiment. We were not driven from the field; I ordered the retreat"; but adds, like an honest man, "When the signal was given, we ran like a herd of wild cattle!"

It was now nine o'clock. The fight in defense of Little Round Top had been made and won. The key of the Union position on that day's battlefield was still in our hands.

Of the vital importance of this fight at Little Round Top to the Union there can be little doubt. There were other struggles during the war as great as that at Gettysburg. There were equal devotion and valor on that and other fields. But Gettysburg seems rightly regarded as the first real break in Lee's power, foretelling its end. The next day's final struggle there, with the repulse of Pickett's magnificent though hopeless charge against Meade's center, was still to be made. But there can be no question that Little Round Top was the critical point of the battle on July 2nd. As Colonel Powell says in his "History of the Fifth Corps": "Great stress has been laid on the results of Pickett's charge . . . but the truth of history is, that the little brigade of Vincent, with the self-sacrificing valor of the 20th Maine, under the gallant leadership of Joshua L. Chamberlain, fighting among the rocks and scrub-oaks in the vale between the Round Tops on July 2, 1863, saved to the Union arms the historic field of Gettysburg. Had they faltered for one instant, there would have been no grand charge of Pickett; and Gettysburg would have been the mausoleum of departed hopes for the National cause; for Longstreet would have enveloped Little Round Top, capturing all on its crest from the rear and held the key of the whole position."

Even Longstreet wrote our author in 1901 as follows: "It gives me pleasure to state, in reference to the worth of Little Round Top to the Union Army at Gettysburg, that it was everything to the success of the Union battle. And," he continued, "General Vincent's prompt action in moving to save that point held it and was the means of getting the battle to his side. Many minutes' delay would have given the Confederates the field."

And, finally, since the publication of Mr. Norton's book two years ago, a West Point professor has written him that he has cleared up confusion, made good his points, and that his book is now a textbook at West Point on "The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top."

Colonel Vincent's appointment as Brigadier-General was made the next day by President Lincoln, on General Meade's recommendation by telegraph. He died, however, five days afterward, on July 7th, just as the appointment reached him. A heroic-size bronze figure of General Vincent, on a high pedestal, stands on the southern slope of Little Tound Top.

The death of so promising a man and so fine an officer, at such an early stage in his career, seems at first very

ELIZABETH CARTER VINCENT

mysterious. It looks, to our superficial human judgment, like "a premature death," like "a life cut short." And yet, even if he had lived out the ordinary term of human life, could he ever have served his country and his fellow men more worthily, could he ever have fulfilled himself more perfectly than in that one moment and act of supreme self-sacrifice for their sake?"

(2) ELIZABETH C. VINCENT

(Gen. VI: 1.)

Strong Vincent's wife, Elizabeth C. Vincent, was the daughter of Amos K. Carter of Newark, N. J. Her mother died when she herself was a child. Her father sailed for home from Liverpool in 1857 on the ill-fated steamship "Pacific," which never was heard from afterward. Left an orphan she then made her home with her sister, Mrs. Theron Doremus, in Jersey City, N. J. She was also adopted as a sort of protégée by Miss Porter of the famous "Farmington School" near Hartford, Conn., in which she herself was a student and afterward a teacher. It was while here that she became engaged to Strong Vincent, then a student at Trinity College, Hartford.

Immediately on Strong's enlistment in the "Three Months' Volunteers" first called out by President Lincoln, they were married, in Jersey City, on April 21st, 1861; and her husband brought her to his father's house in Erie. She joined him while the Erie Regiment lay at Pittsburgh; and, after his reenlistment for three years, she twice joined him for several months while the Army of the Potomac lay in winter quarters. Mr. Norton, in his book referred to above, says of her: "She was a very handsome young woman, tall, graceful, and a superb horsewoman. When his duties permitted, Vincent loved to ride with her through the camps of the army and about the surrounding country. They were followed with looks of admiration wherever they appeared. . . . She knew the risks of the service, but she always encouraged him to do his full duty . . . . At this writing (1913) she still survives him, one of the noblest of the noble women of this country." A few months after the General's death, a daughter was born, but lived only about a year.

As she had no home of her own, my father told her that his home should always be hers; and from that time on until her death, she absolutely identified herself, as a daughter, with the family of her husband's father. With her great personal attractiveness and her rare intellectual gifts and culture, she was not only a constant inspiration to the younger members of the family and to a large social group of earnest young Erie people, but also threw herself with enthusiasm into all the church work in which the family was interested, conducting mothers' meetings and large bible-classes of working men, &c. After the family moved to Pittsburgh, she was a leader in the church work there, too, organizing forms of charitable work for young women and children, which still goes on there. So, too, when the family moved to Cincinnati, she led in the same kinds of church work, and was at one time even the superintendent of the Sunday school of Grace Church, Avondale. In connection with such work she became much interested in sacred art; conducted for years an art-class for women; wrote two volumes, one on "Mary, the Mother of Jesus," and the other "The Madonna in Legend and Art"; kept up her studies in French, German and Italian; and translated from the German, Delitzsch's "Behold the Man" and "A Day in Capernaum." Her books of European travel and of art-literature and the thousands of art-photographs she gathered made a rare private collection of the kind. When we moved finally into the large "Bishop's House" provided by the Church, her intelligence and taste had such full scope in its arrangement and adornment, that it has even been spoken of as "a liberal education in itself."

One of the finest things in her life was her devotion to and care of our defective and dependent brother Ward. For fifty years she taught and trained him slowly, with a patience often sorely tried, to get what little good and happiness out of life was possible to him. Everybody in the family connection loved her and "Cousin Libby" was often called by them "the noblest Roman of them all." She died at our Cincinnati home, on Maundy Thursday, April 14th, 1914, and was buried on Easter Sunday, from St. Paul's Cathedral, Erie, for so many years our family church home. Her remains lie in our family burying lot in Erie Cemetery near those of her husband and with those of their baby, Blanche, between them.

CHAPTER XVI

SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES:

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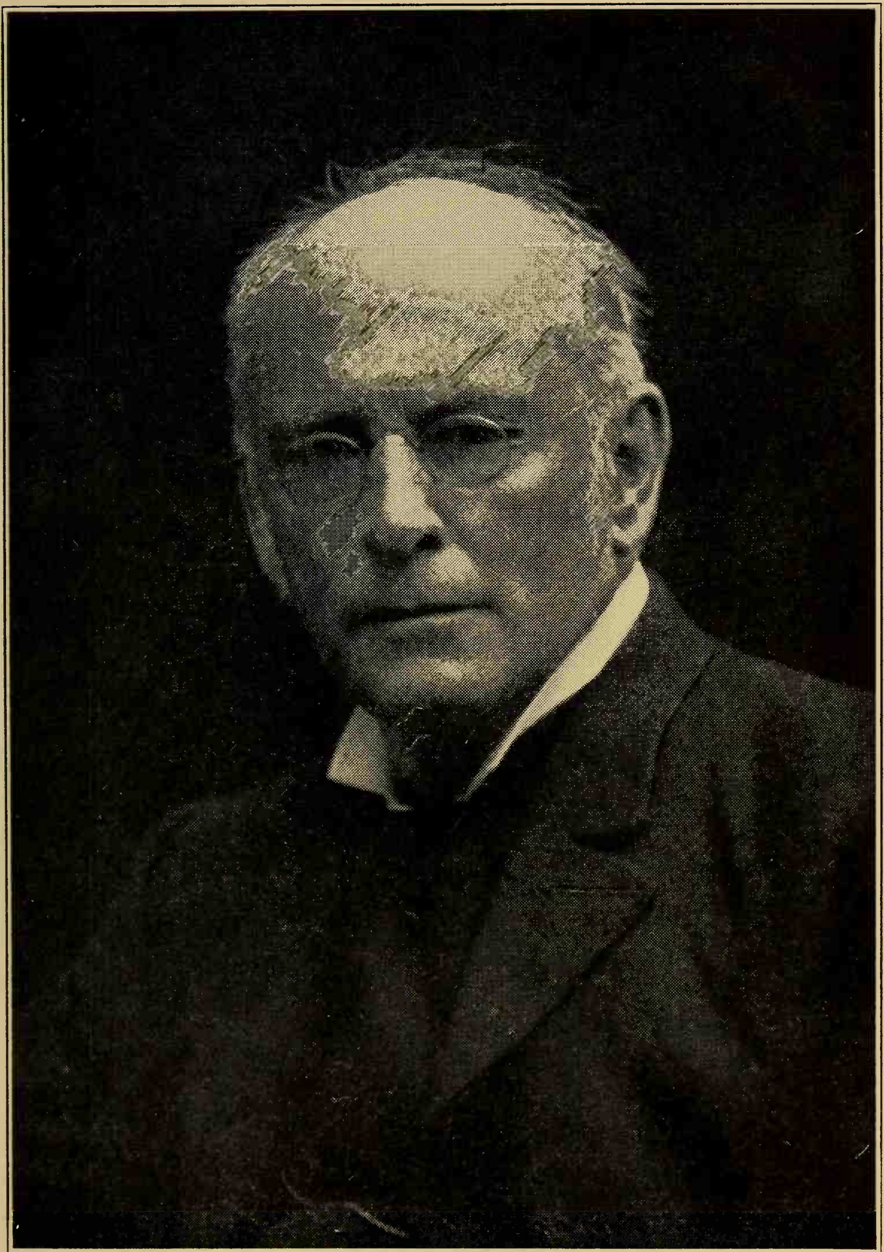
(1) BOYD VINCENT

(Gen. VI: 4.)

MY CHRISTIAN name, Boyd,—my Grandmother Vincent's Scotch-Irish maiden name—recalls one of my father's peculiar notions. "No common names or long names or middle names or nicknames for my children,"—he used to say. So he gave all his boys old family names—Strong, Boyd, Reed and Ward; and all his girls equally short names,—Blanche, Belle, Rose and Kate.

Even in my childhood the uncertainty of my future career seems to have been painfully apparent. For often afterward my dear mother, in moments of fun in her old age—and mine—used to say: "Boyd, when you were a child, you used to get the books again after family prayer and go through the motions of it yourself; and the next minute you were standing on your head, heels up, in the corner of the room. I never could tell then whether you were going to be a bishop or a clown; and,—I'm not quite sure about it yet!"

As already recorded, my early schooling was at the Erie Academy; and I graduated at Yale in 1867. Here I made a decent record for scholarship, carried off some special honors, was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the D. K. E. and the "Scroll and Key" fraternities and took an active interest in the glee-club and in all kinds of athletics,—boating, boxing, &c. I was always a sleepy-head and during my Junior year



BOYD VINCENT

in college I "cut chapel" too often and was "suspended" three months and sent up to meditate on my sins at Middletown, Conn. Here I received impressions from some earnest young theological students which influenced all my later life. After my graduation I returned to Yale for a post-graduate course in philosophy; but owing to sickness at home I was not able to complete this. My mind and heart then turned definitely to the sacred ministry and I went back for my theological studies to the same Berkeley Divinity School, under the famous Bishop Williams, at Middletown, Conn., where I had received my first impulse in this direction. Here, too, I began a lifelong friendship with William A. Leonard, the present Bishop of Ohio, my close colleague for the past thirty-five years.

I was ordained deacon in 1871, at the same time with the Rev. S. D. McConnell, since one of our Church's great scholars and preachers, with whom I have kept another highly prized friendship. I then became the assistant minister in my own home parish, under the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Spalding, afterward Bishop of Colorado; and from 1872 to 1874 I was rector of the Church of the Cross and Crown, Erie, which I had helped to found as a mission. In 1874 I became rector of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh. I found it a wreck. Its previous rector had just gone into the Reformed Episcopal Church and carried off with him half his congregation. They built a small chapel nearby and were mean enough to go to church by the ringing of our old church bell. There were only some fifty communicants left in the old parish and twenty-five children in the Sunday school. But within six months the seceders were all back in the old church, the sheriff had taken possession of the new chapel and it has made a good tenement house ever since. The old parish grew steadily; everybody was happy and hard at work doing good; there was no time or disposition to quarrel; and at the end of fifteen years it had two clerical assistants, four parish missions, 615 communicants and 800 Sunday scholars. Fortunately, one of those assistant ministers for eight years was the Rev. George Hodges, afterward rector of the same parish and later on the famous dean of our theological school at Cambridge, Mass. The old parish now has probably the noblest, most beautiful parish church building in the country.

I was twice a delegate from the Diocese of Pittsburgh to the General Convention, in 1883 and 1889; and was once elected by the clergy Bishop of Delaware, failing, however, of election by the laity.

In 1888 I was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio; and was consecrated on St. Paul's Day, January 25, 1889, in St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati. The Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Jaggar, broken in health, had retired and turned over to me all his authority and powers, which I exercised for fifteen years. In 1904 he resigned and I then became the Bishop of Southern Ohio.

In 1910, at the General Convention held in Cincinnati, I was elected Chairman of the House of Bishops; a position which, with re-election in 1913, I held for six years, until 1916. I have since been Chairman of its Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

At the same General Convention of 1910 I became and am still a member of its Commission on a proposed future "World Conference on Faith and Order," to represent all Christendom. This has been a cause of great interest and effort to me ever since, not only in attendance on the Commission's semi-annual meetings on work among the churches in America, but also as a member of its two delegations to the churches in Europe; the one, in 1912, to enlist the interest of the Church of England; the other, in 1919, to the Lutheran Churches of Sweden and Norway (Russia and Germany were then still inaccessible), to the old Greek Orthodox Churches in Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Damascus, Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia, and finally to the Pope representing the Roman Catholic Church. The great interest and many vivid experiences of this latter trip I have detailed quite fully in a publication referred to below.

It was my good fortune to be a member also of the Lambeth Conferences of 250 Bishops in London in 1897, 1908 (when I was laid up with a broken leg during the whole six weeks) and in 1922. I also took an active part in preparing and putting through our General Conventions of 1919 and 1922 legislation on a "Concordat" of intercommunion between our own church and the Congregationalists of America.

When the "Provincial System" was established I was for several years President of Synod of our "Province of the Mid-West"; and am still President Judge of its Court of Review.

In 1913, the Diocese gave me a Bishop Coadjutor, the Rt. Rev. T. I. Reese, who has been a constant help and comfort to me; and I retired from a large part of active diocesan duty, having had the satisfaction of seeing the diocese grow from a condition of "the church invisible" to an influential position in our own church and to a recognized leadership also among the other churches about us.

In 1918 I had the pleasure of entertaining at my house the Archbishop of York, and the honor of presiding at Cincinnati's great civic welcome to him on his patriotic war mission to this country. I had the honor also of making an address of welcome to the great Belgian Cardinal Mercier on his later visit of the same kind.

I have been the fortunate recipient of the following honorary degrees: D.D., Trinity College; S.T.D., Berkeley Seminary; D.D., Yale University; L.L.D., Kenyon College.

My recreations during many summers have been with gun and fishing-rod in camp-life in the wildernesses of the Adirondacks, Maine, Michigan, the Rocky Mountains and Florida, Canada and Nova Scotia. To this I attribute my unusual health and strength still at nearly eighty years of age. I never married.

My publications have been: *Calvary Church Year Books*, *1874-1889;* the *Bedell Lectures on "God and Prayer"; "The Pastoral Epistles"; "The Incarnation"; "Reservation"; "The Archbishop of York in Cincinnati"; "The World Conference Delegation to European Churches"; "The World Outlook"; "Our Family of Vincents";* besides many other published sermons, lectures, addresses and tracts.

(2) REED VINCENT

(Gen. VI: 7.)

To my father's biographical notice of my brother Reed, I append this notice, taken from the Erie Academy paper of his day:

REED VINCENT

"At last this young man, whom nearly all our readers knew, who has suffered and hoped and bravely struggled for life for two or three years past, at the very doors of the Academy, has yielded to the invincible conqueror, and is at rest. Truly his was a brave battle.

"Four years ago, no one among the students of the Academy seemed so full of the vigor and strength of a healthy boyhood—no one was so ready—alas, perhaps, too ready!—for the racing or wrestling match, and for athletic games and sports of every kind. With a fine physical organization, a handsome face, manly in bearing, and with a dash of the reckless and daring in his character, he was a favorite among his mates, and attracted the attention of even casual acquaintances. But the disease which finally laid him low—probably developed by an overstraining of his lithe and active but unknit frame—seized him; and in spite of his energy and ambition and tenacious hold on life, it finally made him its victim.

"About a year ago he became a second time a student of the Academy. Having survived his first year of suffering; having endured the amputation of his leg; and then passed, for another year, through the slow process of recovery and recuperation, he resolved to apply himself to study, and to secure, should his health be completely restored, a thorough education. He made rapid progress in his studies for a few weeks; but the malady, which had only been checked, again laid hold of him with increased power. Another year of suffering, and now the swelling buds of the maple and elm are waving over his quiet grave.

"Boys, let us cherish life; let us carefully watch over and care for the precious gift of health. Above all let us so cultivate all our powers, intellectual and moral as well as physical, that we may be qualified to live well and nobly here, and be ready to meet that summons out of this world which must come sooner or later to us all."

CHAPTER XVII

SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

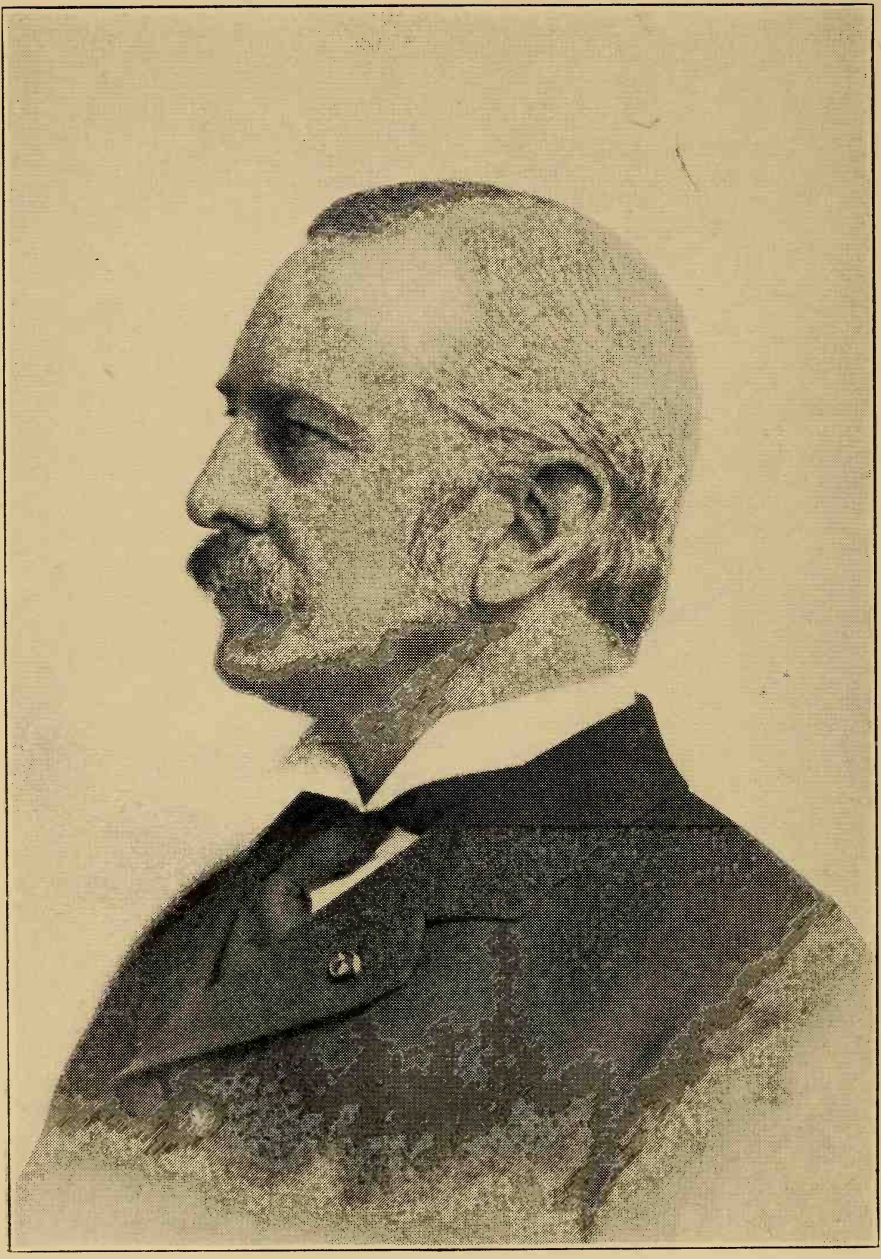
(1) ROSE VINCENT LYON

(G. VI: 5.)

MY SISTER Rose, like the rest of us children, received her early education at Erie Academy. Later on she went to "Miss Porter's School" at Farmington, Conn. She inherited much of her mother's personal beauty, had an amiable disposition, was full of animation, a fine musician and very popular with the young Erie people of her day. While she was at Farmington my father allowed her in one summer vacation to bring home with her three of her school-girl friends; and I was allowed to bring three of my college classmates. It may easily be imagined what a good time that house-party had and what a sensation it produced in the little town of Erie. But with maturity and growing earnestness she, too, became very active in church work, conducting at one time a large "mothers' meeting" for colored women and greatly helping me in the teaching and music at my first little church in Erie.

In those days the Navy officers attached to the U. S. S. "Michigan," stationed at Erie, gave great zest to the social life of the town. Fine manliness and high intelligence, further commended by gold braid and good dancing, were irresistible; and it is amusing now to recall how many of Erie's lovely girls were also persuaded to enlist in the Navy for life and were carried off to other parts of the country and the world. My sister, Rose, was no exception and became engaged

ROSE VINCENT LYON



GEORGE ARMSTRONG LYON

to Navy Paymaster George A. Lyon, himself an Erie boy and son of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie.

After my father's death, in 1876, the rest of the family came to make their home with me in Pittsburgh, where, on June 21st, 1877, Rose and Mr. Lyon were married by me. They had two sons, George A. Lyon, Jr., and B. B. Vincent Lyon, notices of whom I give below. Rose was a conscientious and devoted mother. Naturally, with her husband's long absences, the responsibility of training the children was largely hers, and I have seen her wage more than one good battle to enforce obedience on those boys who had a mind and will of their own. Naturally, too, as the wife of a Navy officer, she never had any settled home of her own; but as her husband's duties changed, she lived at different times in Erie, Pittsburgh, Portsmouth, N. H., and San Francisco. Her health gradually failed; and she died in a sanitorium at Watkins, N. Y., Nov. 18″ 1894, in her 48th year.

(2) GEORGE ARMSTRONG LYON

I am fortunate in being able to give here extracts from an excellent notice of my brother-in-law, George A. Lyon—my sister Rose's husband—prepared by his son, Dr. Vincent Lyon, for the "Pennsylvania Encyclopædia of Biography."

GEORGE A. LYON

"He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, on December 23, 1837, the son of Rev. George A. Lyon, D.D., for forty-two years (1829 to 1871), pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie, and Mary Sterritt Lyon. He received his early education at the Erie Academy, and after graduation there entered Dartmouth College, graduating with the class of

1858

1858. In 1860, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar.

"The profession of the law was extremely congenial to one of his studious temperament and with his excellent mental equipment, his habits of painstaking thoroughness, his felicity of expression, and his stalwart probity, a large success would undoubtedly have been his in the practice of the law. But he was always a public-spirited citizen, imbued with the highest ideals of patriotism and public service, and, when the Civil War broke out he volunteered. He believed that the war was to preserve the Union, and that the cause was a just one for which to fight, and he responded to the call of his country by offering his services unrestrictedly; and on June 11, 1862, was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States Navy. His preference was for more active service, but a slight lameness militated against his availability and he was well satisfied to give his best to whatever branch of the service could use him.

"In his first year he served on the 'Lexington' and 'Tuscumbia' of the Mississippi flotilla. He took part in the attack on Haine's Bluff in December, 1862; in the capture of the Confederate ship 'Arkansas' six months later; and in several engagements on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in the spring of 1863. He was with the flotilla that ran the Vicksburg batteries on the night of April 16, 1863; fought in the battle of Grand Gulf two weeks later; and took part in all of the engagements of the Mississippi squadron during the siege of Vicksburg. In 1864-65 he saw service on the sloop 'Pontoosic," of the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, participating in both attacks on Fort Fisher and in the subsequent attacks on Cape Fear River, which resulted in the surrender of Wilmington, North Carolina. After this he served on the James River in Virginia until the fall of Richmond.

"After the war he was placed on the receiving ship 'Potomac' and raised to naval paymaster. He was with the Gulf squadron in 1866-67, the Asiatic squadron, 1867-70, on the 'Worcester' in 1871, the 'Michigan,' 1871-74, and inspector in the Washington navy yard, where he remained until 1883, when he was transferred to the 'Trenton,' of the Asiatic fleet. He served as paymaster for the fleet until 1886, when he was transferred to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and advanced to pay inspector. In 1890 he was sent to San Francisco, remaining until 1893, when he was brought back to Washington on special duty. In 1894 he went to the navy pay office at Boston. Two years later he was sent to sea again, on the 'New York,' and became paymaster for the North Atlantic fleet until the following year, when he was returned to Washington as a member of the naval examining board. For the last years before his retirement in December, 1899, with the rank of rear-admiral, he was pay director at the naval pay offices in Philadelphia. After his retirement he made his home in Philadelphia until his death on March 6, 1914.

"Rear-Admiral George A. Lyon was one of the last representatives of a generation which produced what we love to speak of as 'a gentleman of the old school.' He was a man of force, of probity, of intellect and of character, with winsome manners, high courtesy and a magnetic personality. He was a Christian who lived his faith; a man of broad sympathies and a warm heart, without petty meannesses; unselfish, self-sacrificing and generous to a degree, for which those dependent upon him have reason to bless him. Kindliness, simplicity and gentleness were perhaps his most striking qualities, but he was stern and uncompromising when principle was involved.

"One of his college classmates says of him: 'No member of '58 was more universally or cordially beloved than Lyon and his loyalty to the class and the college was perfect and unfailing to the close of his life. His fine and winsome manhood and his noble spirit of service and friendliness extended to every relation and obligation. He was a devoted member and elder of the Presbyterian church, in which he was brought up.' "

(3) GEORGE ARMSTRONG LYON, Jr.

It would have been a pleasure under other circumstances to have pointed out more fully the vigor of mind and character of my sister Rose's two sons and how worthily they have borne themselves. But as they are still living, I give here only matter-of-fact notes of their respective careers:

George Armstrong Lyon, Jr., born October 7, 1878, Erie, Pennsylvania, graduated from Yale in class of 1900. Matriculated and studied at Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg in Germany in 1901. Attended and graduated from the Harvard Law School in class of 1904. Practiced law fall of 1904 to the spring of 1907; in Wyoming 1907-1909 (living on a ranch, for health). Connected with N. W. Halsey and Company, Investment Bankers, of New York, Fall of 1909, and opened their Boston office in 1912, resigning in early Spring of 1917.

Attended "First Business Men's Training Camp" at Plattsburg, August, 1915, which was the beginning of the "preparedness" campaign. Went again in September, 1916.

Entered first Training Camp for Officers, Ft. Myer, Virginia, and commissioned Captain of Infantry August 1, 1917; recommended to be Major but not confirmed because of lack of previous military experience. Served as instructor in use of bayonet August and September at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and then assigned to Company L, 323d Infantry Regiment, 81st Division, going overseas with them in late Spring of 1918, serving on the Vosges front for several months and then engaged in the Meuse-Argonne in October and November, 1918. After the Armistice transferred to the Operation Section of the General Staff, General Headquarters, Chaumont, until the latter part of April, 1919; returned to the United States on May 11, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the service on the day of arrival.

Became associated, as Vice-President, with F. H. Swift and Company, Bankers of Boston, soon after returning and remained with them until March, 1922, when resignation was tendered and accepted.

Married Marjorie Randolph Van Wickle, June 1, 1914.

(4) B. B. VINCENT LYON

Born March 29, 1880, Erie, Pennsylvania. Preliminary education, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., 1896-1899. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 1899-1903, degree of A. B. Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md., 1903-1907, degree of M.D.

Resident physician German Hospital (now the Lankenau Hospital), Philadelphia, 1907-1909.

1909-1910: Out-Patient medical clinics—University Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Jefferson Hospital, German Hospital.

1914: Summer in European study in London, Paris, and Berlin, until abruptly terminated by declaration of Great War.

Chief of Clinic, Gastro-Enterological Department Jefferson Hospital, 1913-1923. Pathologist Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 1912-1919. Attending Physician, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 1919-1923.

Teaching positions on faculty of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Demonstrator in Medicine, 1909-1920; Associate in Medicine, 1920-1923. At present specialist in Gastro-Enterology and consulting diagnostician of internal medicine.

Publications:

1. A Consideration of the Use of Autogenous Vaccines Am. Jour. Phar., May, 1914, p. 206.
2. Centrifuge Method to Provide a Uniform Standard for Wasserman Readings. American Journal of Medical Sciences, December, 1914, No. 6, Vol. cxlvii, p. 885.

3. A Study of Gastric Sediments and Their Interpretation. American Journal of Medical Sciences, September, 1915, Vol. c., No. 3, p. 402.
4. A Consideration of Cardiaspasm with the Report of a Case. American Journal of Medical Sciences, March, 1916, Vol. cl., p. 389.
5. The Treatment of Obesity; With an Especial Consideration of the Results that may be Obtained by the Use of the Naegleschmidt-Bergonie Method. International Clinics, March 27, 1916, Col. III, Series 26.
6. The Medical Treatment of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer. International Clinics, 1917, Vol. 1, 27.
7. A Consideration of Syphilis of the Stomach—Its Diagnosis and Treatment. Archives of Diagnosis, April, 1917, New York.
8. Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Biliary Ducts. Journal of the American Medical Association, September 29, 1919, Vol. 73, pp. 980-982.
9. A New Metal Tip Possessing Obvious Advantages for Use on Gastric and Duodenal Tubes. Journal of the American Medical Association, January 24, 1920, Vol. 74, p. 246.
10. Some Aspects of the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cholecystitis and Cholelithiasis. Clinics of North America, March, 1920, Vol. 3, No. 5, p. 1253.
11. The Treatment of Catarrhal Jaundice by a Rational, Direct and Effective Method. American Journal of Medical Sciences, April, 1920, No. 4, Vol. clix, p. 503.
12. The Gastric Crisis of Cerebro-Spinal Syphilis. International Clinics, 1920. Vol. 1 and 2, Series 30.
13. The Need of Early Diagnosis and Treatment of the Biliary Tract, New York Medical Journal, July 3 and 10, 1920.
14. Can the Gall Bladder, Biliary Ducts and Liver be Medically Drained? American Journal of Medical Sciences, October, 1920, No. 4, Vol. clx, p. 575.
15. The Value of Electricity in the Treatment of Various

Gastro-Intestinal Conditions. American Journal of Electrotherapeutics and Radiology, January, 1921, Vol. xxxix, No. 1, p. 9.

16. Discussion of the Treatment of a Case of Chronic Arthritis, with Lambliasis, by Duodenal Biliary Drainage. Medical Clinics of North America, January, 1921.
17. Pseudo-Polycythemia: Extraordinary Blood Changes in a Patient with Renal Calculus. Annals of Surgery, February, 1921.
18. A Consideration of So-Called Functional Intestinal Conditions. International Journal of Gastro-Enterology, August, 1921, Vol. 1, No. 2.
19. Clinical Gastric Analysis with Detail of Method and a Consideration of the Maximum Information to be Obtained. New York Medical Journal, September 7, 1921. Vol. cxiv, No. 5, p. 272.
20. Biliary Tract Disease: Some Lessons Learned from Duodeno-Biliary Drainage. Future Problems. Citation of Cases. American Journal of Medical Sciences. January, 1922, No. 1, vol. clxii, p. 60, and February, 1922, No. 2, Vol. clxii, p. 223.
21. A Reply to Certain Antagonistic Criticism of Non-Surgical Biliary Tract Drainage. New York Medical Journal, March 1, and April 19, 1922.
22. A Brief Consideration of Non-Surgical Gall Tract Drainage as an Aid to the Surgeon. Pennsylvania State Medical Journal, March, 1922, Vol. xxv, No. 6, O. 302
23. Acute, Chronic and Ulcerative Enterocolitis. A 40-page chapter, contributed by request to Tice's PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, 1922, Vol. VII, p. 477-519.
24. A Clinical Method of Determining Adhesions Between the Stomach and the Gall Tract. Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, August, 1922, pp. 232, 233.
25. A New Type Sigmoidoscope. Journal of the American

Medical Association, September 30, 1922, Vol. 79, pp. 1135 and 1136.

26. Sigmoidoscopy. New York Medical Journal and Medical Record, December 6, 1922.
27. NON-SURGICAL DRAINAGE OF THE GALL TRACT. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1923. A 650 Monographic Treatise—Embracing my personal discoveries and researches.

War Record: Passed—Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F. Sailed for France, September 17th, 1917, with the 6th Regiment of Marines, on the U. S. S. Marine Transport, "Henderson." In Army Cantonment at St. Nazaire for two weeks.

Brest, October 17th, 1917. Helped to establish Naval Base Hospital No. 5, becoming the largest Naval Base Hospital in France.

With this organization in France for the greater part of fifteen months overseas—second in command of the Medical Division of the Hospital.

Part of June, July and August, 1918, member of a Naval operating team, detached and loaned to the U. S. Army. In June on duty at Military Red Cross Hospital No. 1, at Neuilly.

In July our team was assigned to Field Hospital No. 12 of the first American Division in the Soissons sector. Thirty-five hundred severely wounded cases passed through us in six days' fighting. Our field hospital in the little town of Pierrefonds, Soissons sector, in a little Inn, which we had commandeered.

In August our team ordered to Evacuation Hospital No. 7 on the Chateau Thierry sector. Upwards of 15,000 wounded and gassed cases passed through our hands in about three weeks.

At the end of August our team ordered back to our

Naval Base Hospital at Brest. Shortly afterward fighting a severe epidemic of influenza, pneumonia and meningitis. Thirty thousand cases were handled at our base in three months.

On December 8th, 1918, I was ordered home. On February 4th, 1919, relieved from further duty and placed on the inactive list of the U. S. N. R. F., Class 2.

Married January 11, 1910, to Clara Armstrong, born in Philadelphia, but a resident of New York City, the daughter of Francis Livington Armstrong and Bertha Wright. Children: Rose Vincent Lyon, born October 7, 1913. B. B. Vincent Lyon, Jr. (called Boyd), born May 22, 1915. Armstrong Lyon, born December 7, 1919.

CHAPTER XVIII

SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

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(1) WEBB VINCENT

(G. VI: 5: 3.)

LEAVING here the notices of those in our direct family line, I now refer to some of those in the collateral lines who have been men of public prominence and service.

Along in the 50's of the last century my uncles, Hazard and Preston Vincent and my uncle Martin Strong, caught the then prevailing fever of removal into the new fields of enterprise and development in the Northwest. They made new homes for themselves and their families on the prairies in and around the then little frontier town of Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa.

One of the salient figures in this part of our family history has been Webb Vincent, son of my Uncle Hazard. I wish that I might have been able to record here a fuller appreciation of his sterling qualities of mind and heart, his geniality and humor, his strong feeling of kinship and his long life of service to his family and the community. All that I could secure was the following article from the "Northwestern Banker" of Des Moines, Iowa:

"Fifty years a bank director in one institution is a long record of community usefulness. Such is the record of Webb Vincent, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Mr. Vincent recently celebrated the golden anniversary of his connection

WEBB VINCENT

with the First National, and the following quotation from the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, tells an extremely interesting story of his career:

" 'Mr. Vincent was elected a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Fort Dodge in 1872. This bank was consolidated with the First National Bank in 1892.

" 'Mr. Vincent was born November 13, 1841, at Waterford, Pennsylvania, and journeyed west from that city, arriving at Fort Dodge August 1, 1855, at the age of thirteen. The journey west was made in company with his father, mother and sister.

" 'In the fall of 1861, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Vincent joined the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, a troop of which was organized in the West. Webb Vincent was mustered out at the end of service in the fall of 1864 and returned to Fort Dodge, engaged in the general merchandise business with the firm of Vincent & Co.

" 'The merchandising business was never very agreeable to Mr. Vincent and in a short time he changed his activities to other lines. For some time he was general manager of the Moingona Coal Company at Moingona, Iowa, a coal mining property that was intimately connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Following this work Mr. Vincent became receiver of public monies for the United States in this district, and because of his administration of this service his signature appears on a good many of the government papers relating to titles of land acquired at that time under homestead rights.

" 'Early in the 70's Mr. Vincent started the gypsum business in company with G. S. Ringland and S. T. Meservey, a business which has since grown to one of the leading industries of this community. His natural leaning, however, was toward banking and he also became identified with banking interests in the early 70's. He has followed this line of business continually up to the present time and at his present age of eighty years he still takes an active part in the conduct of affairs as chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, Iowa.' "

(2) DR. BETH VINCENT

Dr. Beth Vincent, son of Webb Vincent (above), inherited his father's fine qualities of mind and character and disposition, and in consequence has made for himself an influential professional position in the city of Boston and a record of patriotic service, of both of which these are only bare outlines:

Born, Jan. 19, 1876, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Harvard University, A.B., 1898. Harvard Medical School, M.D., 1902. Medical training:—Surgical Interneship at the Mass. General Hospital, Interneship at the Boston Children's Hospital. Present hospital positions: Assistant Visiting Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital. Consulting Surgeon, Boston Infant's Hospital. Surgical Societies: American Surgical Association; Interurban Surgical Society. Specialty,—Surgery. Publications:—Various surgical articles published in the medical journals.

War Record: Surgeon in the Harvard Medical School Unit which carried on a service in 1915 at the American Ambulance at Neuilly, France. Went abroad again in July, 1917, as a Surgeon of Base Hospital No. 6, from the Mass. General Hospital, which was established at Bordeaux, France. Rank,—Capt. Medical Corps. Promoted to Major in Sept., 1918. Surgeon in command of Operating Team No. 2, and served at the front in the fall of 1917 and the summer of 1918. Returned to Base Hospital No. 6 after the armistice. Returned to the United States for discharge in March, 1919.

Not married.

(3) LEON VINCENT

(G. V: 4.)

Another cousin, Leon Vincent, son of Henry Ralston Vincent, led, in his quiet but efficient way, a life of such lovableness for all his family and friends and of such usefulness to his community as to call forth this grateful obituary notice by the Fort Dodge *Messenger* of Aug. 16, 1916:—

"Leon Vincent was born at Waterford, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1847. He was educated at Waterford Academy and had also practical training as a civil engineer. It was in this capacity that he came to Iowa in 1867. His first work was surveying for the construction of the Sioux City and Pacific R. R., now a part of the Northwestern system. He continued this line of activity until the great era of railroad building was ended by the panic of 1873. In 1872 he was married to Miss Adelaide Whitney of Waterford, Pennsylvania. He was for several years assistant cashier for the Merchants' National Bank which was merged into the First National. He was for many years connected with the Iowa Plaster Association where his mechanical knowledge was of great service.

"His was a rare combination of high, abstract thinking and practical, efficient service. He was a dreamer whose dreaming always bore fruit. Self-educated along many lines all the way from bookkeeping to astronomy, he always had practical results and not mere words to show for his study and thinking.

"He was a very inconspicuous citizen except when the city needed his expert services; then he was always on hand. A graceful church edifice, a splendid business building, an efficient manufacturing plant testify to the practical skill which his study and love of architecture and building enabled him to put at the service of community or friends. His love of nature and of a beautiful city and his interest in recreation for the people were embodied in his years of volunteer service in the laying out and beautifying of Oleson Park.

"Having acquired a comfortable competency by years of thrift and useful work, he cared nothing further for money or the things that money could buy.

"His circle of relatives mourn their 'man of wisdom.' The community is the poorer for his going, the richer for his life and its memory."

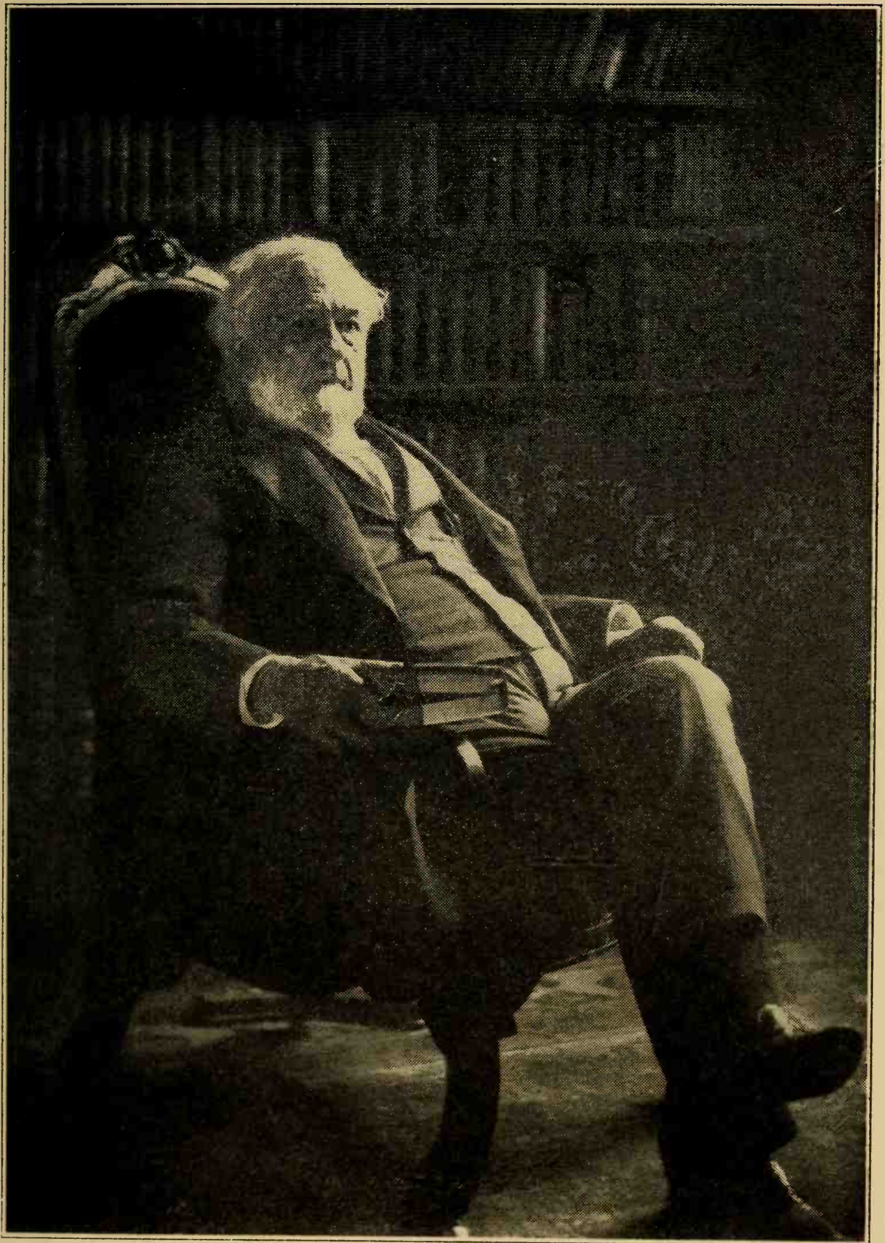
(4) JOHN PERICLES VINCENT

(Mobile G. II: 1.)

Among the Vincents, other than my grandfather John, who also came from Northumberland County, Pa., and settled in Waterford, Pa., were two of his nephews, William and Daniel, sons of Bethuel, 3d son of Cornelius Vincent.

And among those who have greatly honored the name was John P. Vincent, son of the said William, and who, as man, legislator, lawyer, and judge, was a leading citizen of Erie, Pa. He, too, in his youth followed the plow, got what local schooling he could and prepared himself for the Bar. He was a man of impressive, commanding personality, of great strength of mind and positiveness of character, a passionate lover of justice, and yet withal a genial companion and an ardent sportsman with gun and rod. He married Harriet Scott Shattuck. His two daughters married Navy officers. Harriet became the wife of Captain Charles V. Gridley, the Commander of "The Olympia," Dewey's flagship at the Battle of Manila and to whom the Admiral gave the famous order: "Captain Gridley, you may fire now when you are ready." They had two daughters, Kate and Ruth, and one son, John. The Judge's other daughter, Kate, married William T. Swinburne, now Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, retired.

Judge Vincent kept all his powers until his death at ninety-two years of age. On the occasion of his



JOHN PERICLES VINCENT

eightieth birthday, the following tribute was paid him by the Erie Bar Association:—

WHEREAS, Hon. John P. Vincent, late president Judge of the Sixth judicial district, has reached the close of his 80th year of a life, comprising nearly 57 years of professional and judicial service; the Erie Bar Association deem it due to Judge Vincent and becoming the occasion, to manifest their estimate of his character as a man; his attainments as a lawyer, his successful labors as a legislator, and his able administration as judge. Whereupon

Resolved, That the Erie Bar Association extend their felicitations to their respected associate; so long revered as the Nestor of the bar; and unite in expressing profound respect for the talents, character, bearing and ability with which his long career has been adorned, and the members of the association claim their privilege as his associates in a profession so highly honored in the Judge's career to thus note this epoch of his long and eventful life; and to record their estimate of his character; and admiration of his abilities; especially as illustrated in his extended and faithful service as legislator and judge; during a momentous period of our county's history.

Resolved, That in tendering their congratulations upon this important era, the members of the bar wish individually to express their hope that the life and health of their respected associate may be yet spared by the same gracious Providence which has so signally protected him; and permitted his continuance of professional duties.

Resolved, That as a memento of this occasion, the association presents to Judge Vincent a souvenir with such inscription as shall with an engrossed copy of these resolutions, indicate the regard and respect of his associates at the bar, and successors upon the bench—of the county which cherished Judge Vincent as her son; and the inheritor of a name associated with the first settlement as well as with many of the brightest pages of the county's history.

CHAPTER XIX

THE MOBILE VINCENTS

Most of our family history so far has been concerned with those of the original New Jersey stock who first moved to Northumberland Co., Penna., and afterward settled in Waterford, Erie Co., Penna. But there was also one of the Northumberland County Vincents,—Bethuel's oldest daughter, Sarah,—who removed by marriage to Mobile, Alabama, and was the progenitor there of a separate line of descendants with many ramifications. It has been customary to refer to these two distinct lines as the "Waterford Vincents" and the "Mobile Vincents."

Through the kindness of "Cousin Ben" Vincent of Mobile, I am able to give here extracts from the genealogy of that branch of the family, as follows:

CORNELIUS VINCENT

"Cornelius Vincent, 2nd child of Jno. and grandson of Levi, was born on his father's farm near Bloomfield, N. J., Apr. 15, 1737. Married Phœbe Ward in November, 1756. Died July 16, 1812, in Milton, Pennsylvania, at the home of his daughter Mary (Aunt Polly Derickson).

Children of Cornelius and Phœbe W. Vincent were Isaac, Daniel, Bethuel, Sarah, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Rebekah, and Mary. Bethuel Vincent, the 3rd son of Cornelius, was born June 3, 1762, died Apr. 30, 1837. Married, Jan. 1, 1788, Martha Himrod, 4th child of Simon Ludwig Himroth (Himrod). She was born in Bedminster, N. J., Oct. 12, 1764, died Aug. 10, 1806.

Bethuel Vincent and Martha Himrod's children were Sarah, William, Daniel, Mary, Benjamin, Jno. Himrod, Phœbe, Phœbe (2nd) and Martha, and their descendants are as follows: viz,

I. Sarah, born Dec. 13, 1788, married Col. Jno. B. Hogan, U. S. A., and moved to Mobile, Ala., and died there of Yellow Fever Oct. 30, 1839. Her children were:

1. Anne M. married G. H. Byard, died 1842. Anne M's. children were Edmund Hogan Byard, killed in Civil War in Va., buried in Va. Kate married Mr. Warnock, living in Toronto, Can. Has one son and two daughters, the daughters married and all in Can. Ann Byard married W. B. Roberts, dead. Left a son, Byard Roberts, living in Baldwin Co., Ala. Married and one daughter, married Dr. E. Gavin, living in Mobile, Ala. No children.
2. Amelia, married Oliver S. Beers, dead. Had 5 sons and two daughters. 4 sons and 1 daughter, dead. One son, Harris W. Beers, and daughter, Eliza G. Beers, living in Mobile, Ala.
3. Sarah, married Rev. William Meikle, now dead. Had two sons; one dead, and remaining son, W. B. Meikle, living in Omaha, Kan.
4 Lucy, married Tho's Hamilton, both dead. Left son Tho's Hamilton, unmarried and daughter Minnie H. Gaillard, with 3 sons and 1 daughter, living in Mobile, Ala.

5. Jno. Beers, dec'd. Married Georgia Owen, had 2 sons, Oliver B. and Jno. B., Jr. O. B. Hogan died 1909. Married, but no children. Jno. B. in Chicago, Ill., m. twice, one son Arnold H., in Valparaiso, Ind.

II. William. b. July 4, 1790, d. Mch. 9, 1872, at Waterford, Pa., m. Feb. 20, 1817, Elsie J. Nicholas of Pine Creek, Pa., dec. Had 9 children.

1. Jno. Pericles, b. 1817. Mar. 1845 Harriet Shadduck, of Wesleyville. d. 1888, had 2 daughters, one married Capt. Gridley, who was Capt. of the "Olympia" in battle of Manilla Bay. She has one son, now in the U. S. Navy.
2. Margaret Martha, b. 1819, d. 1841 unm.
3. Geo. Calhoun, b. 1821, d. 1847. Wife dec. Left 2 sons, Geo. T. of San Francisco, Cal., and Frank Strong of New Orleans, La., who married Martina Owen of Mobile, Ala. Has son, Frank Massey, in Marshall, Texas. G. Owen, N. O. and Earle living in Little Rock, Ark. All 3 sons married and have children.
4. Anna Bella. res. Waterford, Pa. Mar. F. D. Strong and has 7 ch.
5. Thomas N., b. 1825, dec. m. and left one son.
6. Phebe Maria, b. 1827, m. Samuel Rae, who is dec.
7. Oscar Bethuel, b. Oct. 1829, dec. leaving wid. and 2 sons at Webster City, Iowa.
8. William H., b. 1832, d. 1852, unm.
9. Sarah Hogan, now dec'd. was unm.

III. Daniel. b. Jan. 17, 1792, d. Oct. 6, 1858, in Waterford, Pa. m. July 25, 1815, Rachel Brown of Bucks Co., Pa., d. May 28, 1868 Daniel moved from Milton to Waterford, Pa. in 1826. Had 10 ch.

1. Richard M., b. 1816. dec.
2. Thos. Brown, res^{d} Erie, Pa., b. Mar. 26, 1818. M. Oct. 19, 1842, Lydia W. Strong. Had 3 daughters and 1 son: Florence, Blanche, Sarah, and Harry. He and Florence and Harry dec. Latter unm. Blanche now living in Erie [since dead]. Sarah m. and living in Chicago, Ill.
3. William, b. 1820, m. Ellen Van Nest of Quincy, Ill.
4. Moses S., b. 1821, dec. unm.
5. Sarah Ann, b. 1823, m. 1845 Wm. R. Lockwood.
6. Martha Margaret, b. 1825, m. 1853 Geo. W. R. Himrod.
7. Mary Elizabeth, twin, b. 1825. Dec.
8. Jno. H., b. 1828, dec.
9. Mary E., twin, b. 1828, dec.
10. Elizabeth, res. Erie, b. 1830, m. Sept. 6, 1866, Dr. Wm. Faulkner; one son, Henry Clay, lives Erie, Pa.

IV. Mary, b. Mar. 14, 1794, d. Nov. 15, 1830, in Mobile, Ala. m. Wm. T. Brown, had 3 daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Raser, Erie, Pa. (who lived with a daughter, Mrs. Jas. Belknap), also had a son, Wm. Raser, now dec'd. who left a daughter and one son. Daughter Bessie married and was living in Cleveland, Ohio, and son in Ashtabula, Ohio. Other daughter Martha married in Mobile, 1st to Reuben Schuyler, had two children, son (Reuben) and daughter (Lucy Gazzam), both dec. Daughter left 1 daughter, now Mrs. Harry Donald, who has several daughters and sons in Mobile, Ala. Martha married 2nd time Henry A. Schroeder, had two sons, Gilmer, living in New York, married, now dec'd., and William, m. and living in London. Mary m. Sam'l Muldon, had son and daughter (Matilda). Son dead and daughter in Roman Catholic nunnery in Washington, Ga.

V. Benjamin (Capt.), b. June 6, 1796, m. Ann Church Krafft, of Bristol, Pa., died Oct. 30, 1839, of Yellow Fever, Mobile, Ala. His children were George B. who died in Memphis, Tenn. Cha's. E., Kate Plowden and Mary. Cha's. d. Dec. 21, 1872, in Mobile, married Elexina Owen, d. Sep. 18, 1891. Had 9 children, Benjamin, Cha's. Fowler, d. infancy, Louisa O., Kate, d. infancy, Jno. Krafft, Alexina, Anna Mary, Cha's. E. and Fannie D. married R. J. Patterson, died Sept. 21, 1905. Jno. K. died Sep. 6, 1894. Benj. widower, no children. Louisa O., Anna M. and Alexina, unm. Cha's. E. m. Janie Taylor, one child Julia A., all living in Mobile, Ala.

VI. Jno. Himrod, b. Apr. 20, 1798, d. Aug. 13, 1873, at Erie, Pa. m. first in Demopolis, Ala., Sep. 6, 1829, to Mary Raser, b. July 30, 1803, d. Feb. 16, 1852. Had 4 children. Lived in Tuscaloosa, Ala., moved to Chillisquaqua, Northum Co., Pa., thence to Erie and a few years later to Chicago. Children by first wife were—

1. Jno. Heyl, D.D., LL.D., b. Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 23, 1832, m. at Portville, N. Y. Nov. 10, 1858, to Elizabeth Dusenbury, now dec. He has one son, Dr. George E., Prest. University of Minn. and has 3 or 4 children, Jno. H. now living in Chicago, Ill.
2. Bethuel Thomas, b. Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1834, now lives in Denver, Col. Married "Ella" and has two sons, (1) Leon, m. but no children; now in Boston, Mass.; and (2) Harry B., widower, one son, Erie, Pa. Leon is a lecturer and Harry an organist.
3. Frank Lyon, M.D., b. 1839, d. 1889, Clifton Spgs. N. Y., m. first Maggie Jordon of Jamestown, N. Y., 2nd in 1868 Anna Curtis, had two sons, Robt. H. and Frank R., of Troy, N. Y.
4. Mary Elizabeth, m. Jas. O. Farovid and now lives with Bishop Jno. H. in Chicago, Ill. Husband dead, has one son, living in Indiana Harbor.

Children by Second Wife:

1. Cha's. Richard, m. has two children, lives in Fearnwood, N. J.
2. Henry, b. Dec. 1855.
3. William, b. Mar. 8, 1862.
4. Anna, m. G. D. Massey, Toronto, Can. Dec. and had two children. Sons living Toronto, Canada.

VII. Phœbe, b. 1800, d. in infancy.

VIII. Phœbe (2d), b. Mar. 23, 1803, m. 1st Moore B. Bradley, Waterford, Pa. 2nd, Wm. Himrod. Had one son, Moore Bird, b. 1840, d. 1842.

CHAPTER XX

SUPPLEMENTAL BIOGRAPHIES

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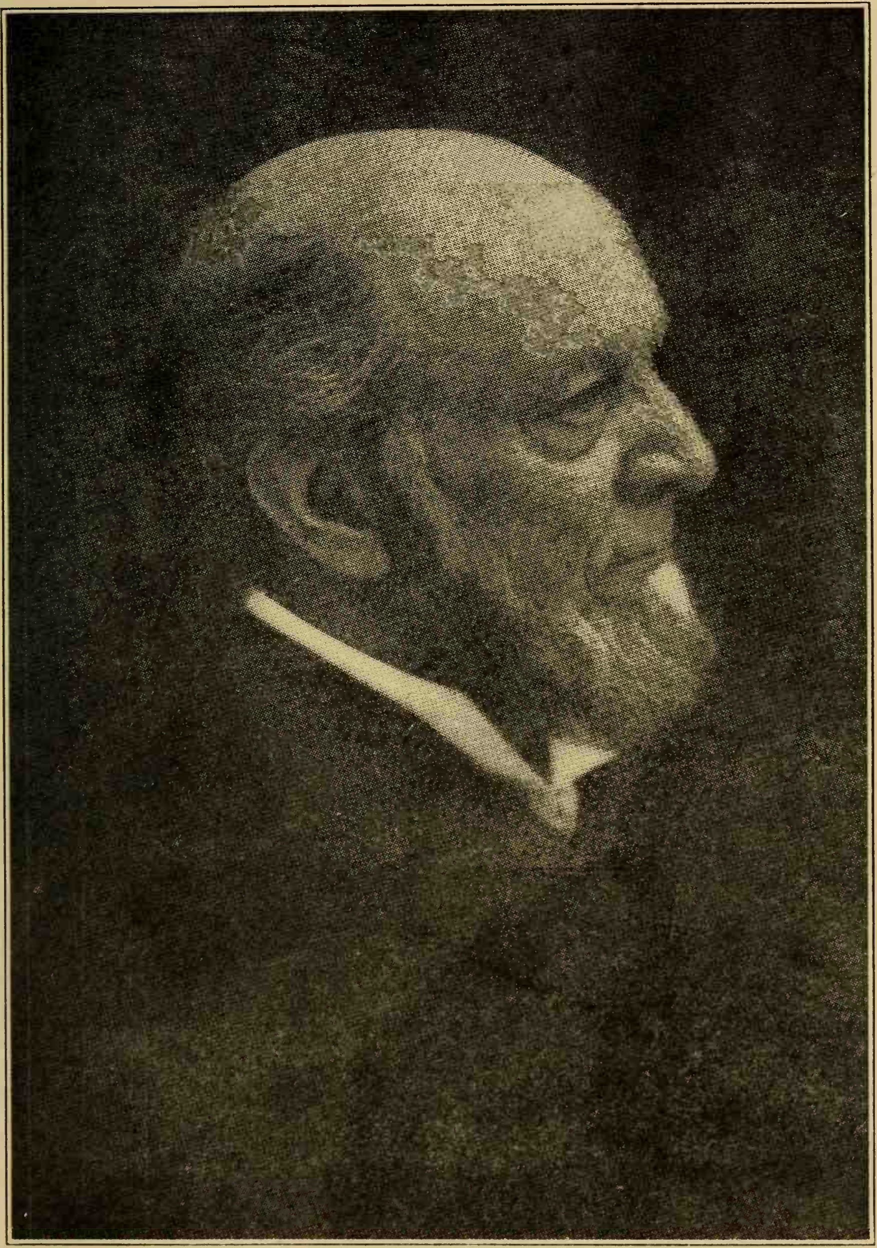
(1) JOHN HEYL VINCENT

(G. VI: 1.)

OUT of the direct New Jersey-Pennsylvania line of Vincents through his father, but also associated, through his aunt, his mother and his birthplace, with the Alabama Vincents, came one of the foremost American representatives of the name:—Bishop John Heyl Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North). He was more than a relative of whom his family connection might well be proud; he was also a great American, to whom not only his own church but also his country and the whole English speaking Christian world have reason to be grateful.

The American "Who's Who?" gives this summary of his career: "Born Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feby 23″ 1832. Educated at Lewisburg and Milton, Pa. Began to preach at eighteen. Studied at Wesleyan Institute, Newark, N. J. Joined N. J. Conference 1853. Ordained deacon 1855; elder 1857. Transferred to Rock River, Ill. Conference; pastor at Galena, Chicago, &c. 1857-65. S. S. Teacher 1866. Cor. Sec'y S. S. Union and editor S. S. publications 1868-84. One of the founders, 1874, of the Chautauqua Assembly. Founder, 1878, of Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; and its Chancellor since. Made resident bishop at Zürich, Switzerland, 1900, in charge of European work of M. E. Church. Preacher to Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Wellesley, and other universities and colleges. Honorary



JOHN HEYL VINCENT

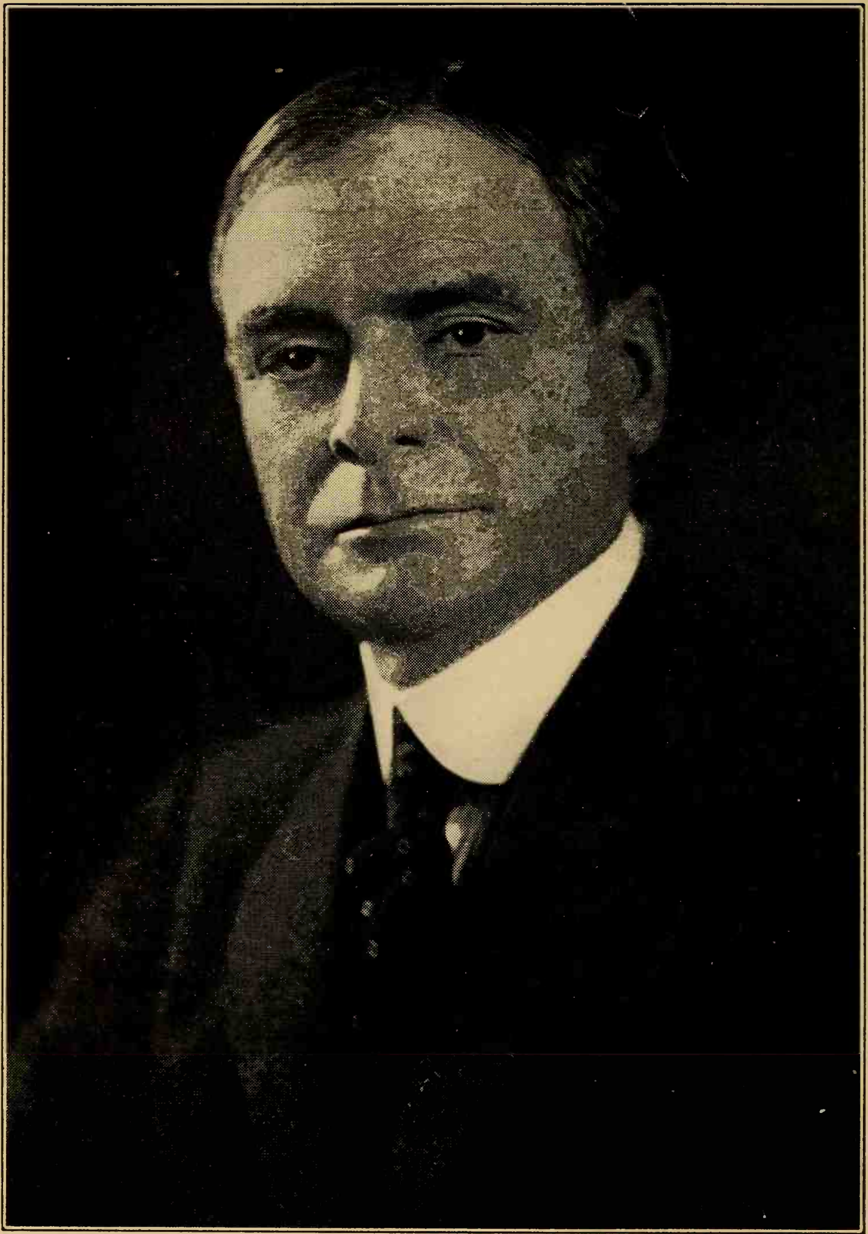
degrees: S.T.D., Ohio Wesleyan; LL.D., Washington & Jefferson; S.T.D., Harvard. *Author: The Modern Sunday School; Studies in Young Life; Little Footprints in Bible Lands; The Church School and S. S. Institutes; Earthly Footprints of the Man of Galilee; Better Not; The Chautauqua Movement; To Old Bethlehem; Our Own Church; Outline History of England; Outline History of Greece; The Church at Home;* etc."

But for the fascinating details of all this life-work and, above all, to catch the large and fine spirit of the man, one must read his "Autobiography." There he reminds us that he was the son of John Himrod Vincent (son of Bethuel, son of Cornelius, son of John, son of Levi). His father was born in Milton, Pa.; married Miss Raser of Demopolis, Ala.; lived in Tuscaloosa, Ala.; moved back in 1837 (largely owing to his wife's dislike of slavery) to Chillisquaque, near Milton, Pa.; thence to Erie, Pa., where he became (with B. B. Vincent and William and David Himrod) a member of the iron-foundry firm of Vincent, Himrod & Co.; and then to Chicago, in charge of that branch of the firm's business.

John's father was a zealous, old-fashioned Methodist, but it was his mother, he tells us, who chiefly moulded his religious character. Even as a child he "preached" among the little darkies and was only a boy student when he began to preach more formally. But he criticises severely "the laxity which allowed me to omit the college training as an essential part of my preparation for the ministry. Partly through my natural eagerness to be, before my time, in the field of active life and partly because the growing Methodist Movement tempted its leaders to lower standards to secure men, I *did* begin too early to exercise the ministerial function." It was a great trial to his spirit when he began to realize this. But not only did he afterward, largely by self-education up to high culture, triumphantly overcome that handicap, but plainly it was also that whole experience which stimulated his later efforts to give others also the means of intellectual enjoyment. Altogether, his is a striking instance of how truly, when there is the right stuff in the man himself, one's limitations by mere circumstances can actually be turned into advantages to oneself and blessings to others.

Indeed, we can easily trace the same strong incentive at work in all his subsequent career as teacher and educator, in his S. S. Institutes and Normal Classes, in the Chautauqua Assembly and in the Chautauqua Literary & Scientific Circle and its later development into the "Extension Courses" of the great American and English universities. So he built up at last what is now really a great people's university, with its centers of activity and influence today everywhere in America. But he was under no delusion about it. He once said to me: "I do not expect to make a second Harvard and Yale out of Chautauqua; but I do want to give the people of this generation such a taste of what it is to be intelligent that they will see to it that their children have the best education the country can give." It has been well written of him: "Out of his enthusiasm came the great Chautauqua Movement which, without exaggeration, may be said to have been second only to our public school system in bringing to the masses of the people some share of their inheritance in the world's great creations in art and literature." And this is the man—this great teacher and educator and university preacher,—who did not have a college education!

He died in Chicago May 9th, 1920, in the 91st year of his age.



GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT

(2) GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT

(G. VI: 1.)

It is a pleasure to turn next to the record of the distinguished son of such a distinguished father—that of George Edgar Vincent, son of Bishop John H. Vincent.

George was born in Rockford, Ill., in 1864. Married Louise Palmer of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Has three children: (1) Isabel, who married Paul Vincent Harper, son of the late President Harper of the University of Chicago. They have two children, Paul and Jane. (2) John Henry; Yale, 1906; 1st Lieut. Artillery and Aviation observer, 1917-18; Harvard Law School, 1920; now in firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, New York. (3) Elizabeth, a senior at Bryn Mawr College.

George himself graduated at Yale in 1885. Did editorial work 1885-6. In Europe and Orient 1886-7. Literary editor of the Chautauqua Press, 1886. Vice-Principal of Chautauqua System, 1888; Principal, 1888; Fellow in Sociology, University of Chicago, 1892-4; assistant, 1894-5; instructor, 1895-6; assistant professor, 1896-1900. Doctor of Philosophy, same university, 1896. *Author:* Social Mind and Education.

When subsequently he became President of the University of Minnesota it seemed as if he had there every opportunity for the full exercise of his powers in the administration of that institution and in the formation of the mind and character of its many thousands of young men and women students. But unquestionably he has a still greater opportunity of beneficent influence now in the presidency of the vast Rockefeller Foundation, with its two hundred million dollars of endowment for the promotion of human welfare and progress, on the largest scale, throughout the whole world. It is difficult to conceive or even believe all that American munificence and enterprise are doing, in such endowments as the Rockefeller Foundation, for the good of humanity everywhere, until one reads President Vincent's masterly Annual Reports of its work. Here, at hand, and as a sample, is a summary of it for 1921:

"Continued $250,000 annual appropriation to the School of Hygiene and Public Health of Johns Hopkins University.

"Pledged $2,000,000 to Harvard for a school of health.

"Contributed to public health training in Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil and the United States.

"Aided the Pasteur Institute of Paris to recruit and train personnel.

"Promoted the cause of nurse training in America and Europe.

"Underwrote an experimental pay clinic in the Cornell Medical School.

"Formally opened a complete modern medical school and hospital in Peking.

"Assisted thirty-five other medical centers in China.

"Promised $1,000,000 for the medical school of Columbia University.

"Contracted to appropriate $3,500,000 for the rebuilding and reorganization of the medical school and hospital of the Free University of Brussels.

"Made surveys of medical schools in Japan, China, the Philippines, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Siam, India, Syria and Turkey.

"Supplied American and British medical journals to 112 medical libraries on the continent.

"Supplemented the laboratory equipment and supplies of five medical schools in Central Europe.

"Defrayed the expenses of commissions from Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, and Brazil.

"Provided 157 fellowships in hygiene, medicine, physics and chemistry, to representatives of eighteen countries.

"Continued a campaign against yellow fever in Mexico, Central and South America.

"Prosecuted demonstrations in the control of malaria in ten States.

"Co-operated in hookworm work in nineteen governmental areas.

"Participated in rural health demonstrations in seventy-seven American counties and in Brazil.

"Neared the goal of transferring to French agencies an anti-tuberculosis organization in France.

"Provided experts in medical education and public health for counsel and surveys in many parts of the world, and rendered sundry minor services to governments and voluntary societies."

But Dr. Vincent's gifts are not only those of a strong executive. He is also an orator of nation-wide reputation; inheriting his father's fine voice but with other real power of his own, too, over his audiences; clear in his vision of great truths; impassioned in spirit and fairly torrential in delivery—the despair of stenographers.

(3) BETHUEL THOMAS VINCENT

(Mobile 9. VI: 2.)

Another outstanding descendant of the Pennsylvania-Alabama lines was Rev. Bethuel T. Vincent, D.D., son of John Himrod Vincent and brother of Bishop John H. Vincent.

Bethuel T. was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1834; married Ella Masters of Petersburg, Ill., and died in Denver, Colo., on July 30th, 1920, aged 86. Mrs. Vincent died at 84. He, too, like his father and brother, was an ardent Methodist and for many years one of his Church's influential ministers. Unfortunately we are not able to give more fully his previous record, but a Denver obituary notice said of him:—

"Dr. Bethuel T. Vincent, 'the grand old man' of Colorado Methodism, has entered into the reward of the faithful. In his eighty-sixth year he was supplying the 'Central City' Charge for the third Pastorate, and was regular in his appointments, until about four months ago.

"Dr. Vincent served the Church for forty-seven years as an active Pastor in the Ministry, and even after he retired continued to preach and work as before. In Colorado, in Philadelphia, in Ohio, and later in Colorado again he was a master builder in the kingdom. Closely associated with his distinguished brother, Bishop John H. Vincent, the originator of Chautauqua, Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Vincent worked for the upbuilding of that great organization. He was a Presiding Elder and truly great superintendent. His interest in educational affairs was manifest in his work for Denver University and the Iliff School of Theology. He was constantly sought for, to minister at funerals and special occasions. A clear thinker, a forceful speaker, a manly man, a loving husband and ideal father."

(4) LEON HENRY VINCENT

(G. VI: 2.)

Leon is the son of the (above) Rev. B. T. Vincent. He was born in Chicago, Ill., January 1st, 1859. He prepared for college at Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y., and graduated at Syracuse University. He married, Aug. 21" 1890, Jessie Von Vleck Thomas of Titusville, Pa. They live in Boston, Mass.

Leon's attractive personality, his geniality and wit, as well as his fine culture and graceful literary style, have made him not only a delightful "cousin," but also a popular author and lecturer for many years past. His books—all of them unusually interesting—are: *A Few Words on Robert Browning; The Bibliotaph and Other People; Hotel de Rambouillet and the Précieuses; the*

Academy; Corneille; Molière; Dandies and Men of Letters; beside magazine articles.

His brother, Harry B. of Erie, Pa., is a music teacher and composer and accomplished organist. He has charge of the music at the annual Chautauqua Assemblies.

APPENDIX

I APPEND here several papers, of more or less interest and value, which could not very well be inserted in the preceding genealogical records and notices. For the first three I am indebted to the collection of family records kept by my cousin, Miss Grace Vincent, of Waterford, Pa. The several accounts of the Warrior Run Settlement and Freeland's Fort experiences supply somewhat differing but all the more interesting incidents of that part of our family history.

I

An Account of the Anneke Jans Possible Family Connection.

Annetje Jansen (Anneke Jans). Born in Holland about 1600. Died in the village of Beverwyke, N. Y., March 19th, 1663. She came to America with her first husband—Roelof Jansen—of Waterland. [Is not this "Waterland" a perversion of "Masterland"? See her Will below, p. 141. Probably the same as the present "Maastricht" in the Netherlands.—B. V.] They were among the first Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam. In 1636 they obtained from Gov. Wouter Van Twiller a grant of sixty-two acres of land—the present boundaries of which are the North River, Christopher St., Bedford St., West Houston St., Sullivan St., Canal St., West Broadway and Fulton Sts., around to the river. Soon after Jansen died leaving Annetje with four children. In 1638 she married Everardus Bogardus. He died leaving four additional children. After his death she obtained from

Gov. Stuyvesant a patent in her own name of the farm before mentioned. In her will she named as sole heirs Sarah, Katrina and John Roelofson and Jannettys and Rachel Hartgers—children of a deceased daughter, Fridie,—and William, Cornelius, Jonas and Peter Bogardus. On August 27th, 1664, the grant of land was confirmed by the English Government. In 1671 five of the heirs conveyed the whole farm—or "Bouwery"—to Col. Francis Lovelace—Governor of the Province of New York.

Someone—I don't know who—has traced the line down.

Ist. Anneke Jans—or Jansen
2nd. Sarah Kierstead—Van Buren
3rd. Johanna Doremus
4th. Cornelius Doremus
5th. Elizabeth Doremus who married John Vincent.

If this is true, it traces our Dutch ancestry back almost a hundred years farther than we can the French line. The name Cornelius—which always seemed an odd name in the Vincent family—evidently came in on that line.

II

The Will of Anneke Jans

(The following is an old article, probably from some Wisconsin paper,—which one and of what date I do not know.)

WILL OF ANNEKE JANS

Document Drawn up Over 200 Years Ago
Has Led to a Dispute involving over $500,000,000

The sum of $80,000,000 in cash in a bank in Holland and 192 acres of real estate in the heart of New York city—this is the fabulous fortune to which hundreds of people in various parts of the United States make claim, and which they hope will eventually be divided between them.

The heirs of Anneke Jans, wherever they live, are now awaiting with interest the outcome of the meeting of the Anneke Jans International Union, tomorrow, at the Union's headquarters, 618 Jennings avenue, Cleveland, for the purpose of making a concerted effort to establish their claims to the great fortune. At least three Wisconsin residents will be present to represent about 150 claimants of the estate who live in this state. E. F. Van Vechten of this city will represent the Milwaukee claimants and Joseph Loper and Dr. C. W. Kierstead, of Oskosh, will be at the meeting with the power of attorney for a number of Oshkosh heirs.

$80,000,000 IN GOLD COIN

Mr. Van Vechten, while in Cleveland, will make an effort to ascertain the exact status of the case, and the outlook for a successful attack. The New York property of the estate has been contested for years in the courts, and many heirs believe that it will never be recovered, but there is said to be in the Bank of Holland some 80,000,000 in gold, and this the heirs all over the world would like very much to get. It is said that recently in a suit which the government of Holland brought, the courts of that country decided that the heirs of Anneke Jans were entitled to the money. If this is a fact there are many people in the United States who will get a share of the fortune. As to the New York property, which is now estimated to be worth from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, it is said that a law was recently passed in New York which strengthens the claims of the heirs to the title of the vast real estate tracts there now held by the Trinity Church corporation and others, whose title has never been perfect. Tenants living on the disputed land have recently refused to pay rents to the alleged lessees of the property on the ground that they are not the rightful owners. Most of these tenants are wealthy corporations, and a long contest in the courts is inevitable.

Estate Seized by the British

The Anneke Jans estate comprises about 192 acres of land in the heart of New York City and the $80,000,000 in the Bank of Holland which represents money and the interest thereon, left by Anneke Jans at the time of her death over 200 years ago. The land in New York is now covered with great mercantile establishments and is said to comprise the grants of Dutch Governor Von Twiller in 1636 and Dutch Governor Stuyvesant in 1654. Anneke Jans is said to have owned the land during the early colonial days when the Dutch settled in New York, but later when the English took possession of the city, the land title is said to have been usurped in 1677 by the British. After the English gained possession of the land, which is now the most valuable in the city, Queen Anne in 1705 granted some thirty-seven acres of the land to the Trinity Church which has held the land ever since, though several attempts have been made to dispossess the church.

Many Unsuccessful Suits

The first suit against the church was brought in 1750 by Cornelius Brouwer, but a nonsuit was entered. In 1760 Mr. Brouwer brought another action against Trinity Church, but a verdict was secured for the church. In 1807 one Col. Malcom brought a suit against the church with the same result. Other suits were brought in 1830 by a man named Bogardus, in 1834 by Jonas Humbert, and nine others in 1847 by another Cornelius Brouwer. In 1844 Jon Kierstead, father of Dr. C. W. Kierstead, of Oshkosh, brought a suit, but like all others, was defeated.

Anneke Jans is said to have been the daughter of Prince Henry IV of Orange. She married Roelloffe Jans and had four children, many descendants of whom are said to live in New Brunswick at present. When her husband died she married Everhardus Bogardus, who was the minister of the early Dutch settlement at New York. By this husband she also had four children. There are now hundreds of heirs to her estate.

Copy of the Will

On August 18, 1831, James Toorester translated the original Anneke Jans will, which is as follows:

In the name of the Lord, Amen. Know all men by these presents, that this day, the 29th of January, 1663, in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, appeared before me, Dirch Van Schelluyne, notary public, in the presence of the witnesses hereafter mentioned, Anneke Jans, widow of Roelloffs Jans, of Masterland, and now lastly widow of the Reverend Everhardus Bogardus, residing in the village of Beserwick and well known to us, notary and witnesses, the said Anneke Jans, lying on her bed in a state of sickness, but perfectly sensible and in full possession of her mental powers and capable to testate, in which sound state of mind we can fully testify; the said Anneke Jans, considering the shortness of life, the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the hour or time, she, the said Anneke Jans, declared after due consideration, without any persuasion, compulsion or retraction, this present document to be her last will and testament in manner following:

First of all, recommending her immortal soul to the Almighty God, her Creator and Redeemer, and consigning her body to Christian burial, and herewith revoking, annulling all prior testamentary disposition of any kind whatsoever, and now proceeding anew, she declared to nominate and institute as her sole and universal heirs, her children, viz.: Sara Roelofsen, wife of Hans Kierstead; Katrina Roelofsen, wife of Johannis Van Brugh; also Jametze and Rachel Hartgers, the children of her deceased daughter, Futze Roelofsen, during her life time the wife of Pieter Hartgers, representing together their mother's place; also her son, Jan Roelofsen, and finally William, Cornelius, Jonas and Pieter Bogardus, and to them bequeath all her real estate, chattels, credits, moneys, gold, silver, coined and uncoined, jewels, clothes, linen, woolen, household furniture and all property whatsoever, without reserve or restriction of any kind, to be disposed of after her decease and divided by them in equal shares to do with the same at their own will and pleasure, without any hindrance whatsoever, provided nevertheless, with this express condition and restriction, that her four first born children shall divide between them, out of their own father's property, the sum of one thousand guilders to be paid to them out of the proceeds of a certain farm, situated on the Manhattan Island, bounded on the North River, and that before any other dividend takes place.

And as three of these children at the time of their marriage received certain donations, and, as Jan Roelofsen is yet unmarried, he is to receive a bed and milch cow, and to Jonas and Pieter Bogardus she gives a house and lot, situated to the westward of the house of her, the testatrix, in the village of Beserwick, going in length until the end of a Bleacherig spot, and in breadth up to the room of her, the testatrix's house, beside a bed for both of them and a milch cow for each of them, the above to be an equivalent of what the married children have received; finally she, the testatrix, gives to Rolof Kierstead (the child of her daughter Sara) a silver mug; to Annatie Van Brugh (the child of her daughter Katrina) also a silver mug, and to Jannetze and Rachel Hartgers (the children of her daughter Futze) a silver mug each, and to the child of William Bogardus, named Futze, also a silver mug; all the above donations to be provided for out of the first moneys received, and afterwards the remainder of the property to be divided and shared by the aforesaid.

The testatrix declares this document to be her only true last will and testament, and desiring that after her decease it may supersede all other testaments, codicils, donations or other instruments whatsoever, and in case any formalities may have been omitted, it is her will and desire that the same benefit may accrue as if they actually had been observed; and she bequests me, notary public, to make one or more lawful instruments in the usual form of this, her testatrix's last will and desire.

Signed, sealed and delivered at the house of the testatrix, in the village of Beserwick, in New Nederland, in the presence of Ruth Jacobs Van Shoonderwert and Evert Wendell, witnesses.

This is the (X) "mark" of Anneke Jans with her own hand. Butger Jacobse and Evert Jacobse Wendell, witnesses.

W. Schelluyne, *Notary Public.*

III

An Account of the first white Settlement on Warrior Run.

"An account of the first white Settlement on Warrior Run—Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, where Fort Freeland was built in 1775. Given by Mrs. Mary Vincent Derickson, a daughter of Cornelius Vincent, one of the original settlers." Taken from—

"Otzenachson"

"A History of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna." By J. F. Miginness—1857.

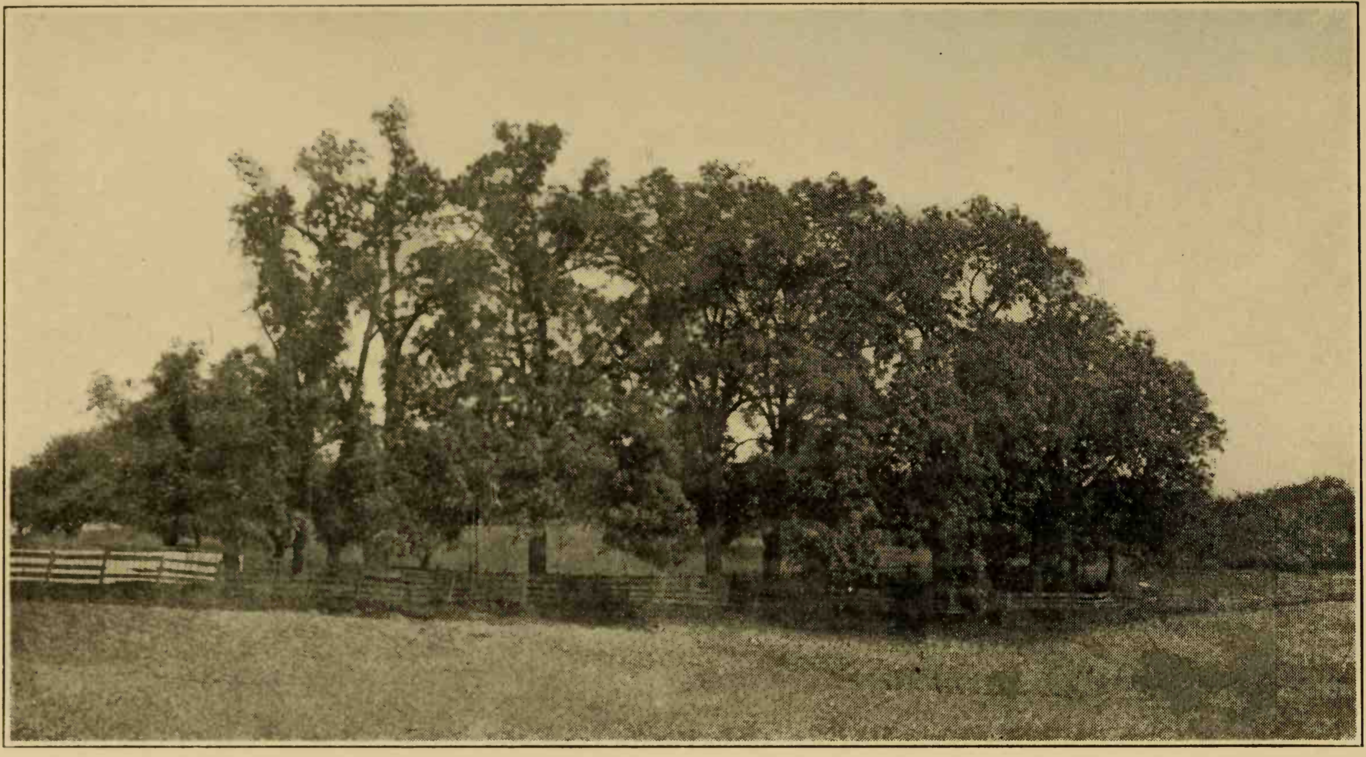
In 1772, Jacob Freeland, John Vincent, Cornelius Vincent and Peter Vincent, with their families immigrated from Essex County, New Jersey. Freeland settled on Warrior Run, a few miles above its mouth. The Vincents settled on the river a mile below. The next year, 1773, Timothy Williams and Samuel Gould, with their families came. This was the first nucleus of a settlement in this part of the country. They pitched their tents and began to make improvements. Freeland built a small mill, having brought the necessary irons with him from New Jersey the previous year. The Fort was built in 1775, about half a mile north-east of where Warrior Run Church now stands. It was stockade fortification, not very strong and without cannon. The name of John Vincent appears as one of the actors in the Connecticut or Wyoming troubles on the West Branch. In 1775 he was appointed a Justice

WARRIOR RUN CHURCH CEMETERY

of the Peace for Litchfield County. On June 21st, 1779, the Indians appeared at Fort Freeland and surprised several men working in a corn field. A son of Jacob Freeland and Isaac Vincent were killed and Michael Freeland and Benjamin Vincent were taken prisoners. Early in the morning of June 29th about three hundred British and Indians appeared at the Fort. The Fort contained only twenty-one effective men and a large number of women and children. Among them were John, Cornelius, Daniel and Bethuel Vincent. Mary Kirk and Phebe Vincent commenced to run bullets and continued as long as they had a dish or a spoon that would melt. After continuing the assualt for a short time, with but little effect, Capt. McDonald hoisted a white flag, and Capt. Lytle, accompanied by John Vincent, went out and held a conference with him. McDonald proposed the following terms:

First—That Lytle should give up the Fort without further resistance. Second—That McDonald would take no prisoners but the able-bodied men. The women, children and old men would be permitted to leave without molestation. Thirty minutes was given in which to decide. The fortification being only thin logs laid one upon another and covering more space than there were men to man it they resolved to surrender. Every woman put on all the clothing she could wear and filled her pockets with every little thing of value she could find and about nine o'clock in the morning the articles of capitulation were signed and the prisoners marched forth. McDonald was true to his word and no massacre took place. Fifty-two women and children and four old men were permitted to depart for Sunbury. John Vincent was one of the old men permitted to remain. His wife was a cripple—

unable to walk. He carried her to the lower end of the meadow and laid her down, where they remained till morning without any covering. During the night it rained on them. He caught a horse that came to them, made a bridle out of hickory bark and succeeded in getting her to Sunbury. Of the Vincents—Cornelius, Bethuel and Daniel were taken prisoners. Benjamin, a lad of eleven years was taken at the first attack on the 21st of June. He remained in captivity for five years, when he returned. The captives were taken to Tioga river—thence into the Genesee country—and from there to Niagara and Lower Canada. The country through which they passed was one vast wilderness and they did not see a white man's dwelling after they left Lycoming Creek until they arrived at Fort Niagara—and a little beef without salt, roasted on the end of a stick, was their chief article of diet. Daniel Vincent had been recently married, and after the capture, his wife, full of sorrow and grief, worked her way back to New Jersey to her father's home. Three years passed and no tidings from her husband. One evening a sleighing party induced the young wife to go with them for the first time on a short excursion. Just as they were starting, a neighbor, in company with a roughly dressed man rode up and enquired for Mrs. Vincent and informed her that here was a man who could tell her about her husband. The stranger stepped forward, shook her warmly by the hand and entered into conversation with her. She made many anxious inquiries about him. Finding that she did not recognize him, he called her by name, exclaiming: "Don't you know me? I am he!" Cornelius, the father of Daniel, returned from captivity about the same time. He was heavily ironed for a period of eighteen months. When



BLACK WALNUT TREES PLANTED, 1776, BY BETHUEL AND JOHN VINCENT

he died the marks of British fetters were still plainly visible on his ankles.

IV

Another Account of Fort Freeland

(Copied from History of Northumberland County, Penna. Pennsylvania Archives, Volume 12, Page 364-366.)

The fort was situated on Warrior Run, about four and one-half miles above where it empties into the Susquehannah river.

In the year 1772, Jacob Freeland, Samuel Gould, Peter Vincent, John Vincent, and his son, Cornelius Vincent, and Timothy Williams, with their respective families, cut their way through and settled within two miles of where the fort was afterward built. They were from Essex County, New Jersey. Jacob Freeland bought the irons for a grist mill, and in the years 1773 and 1774 he built one on the Warrior run.

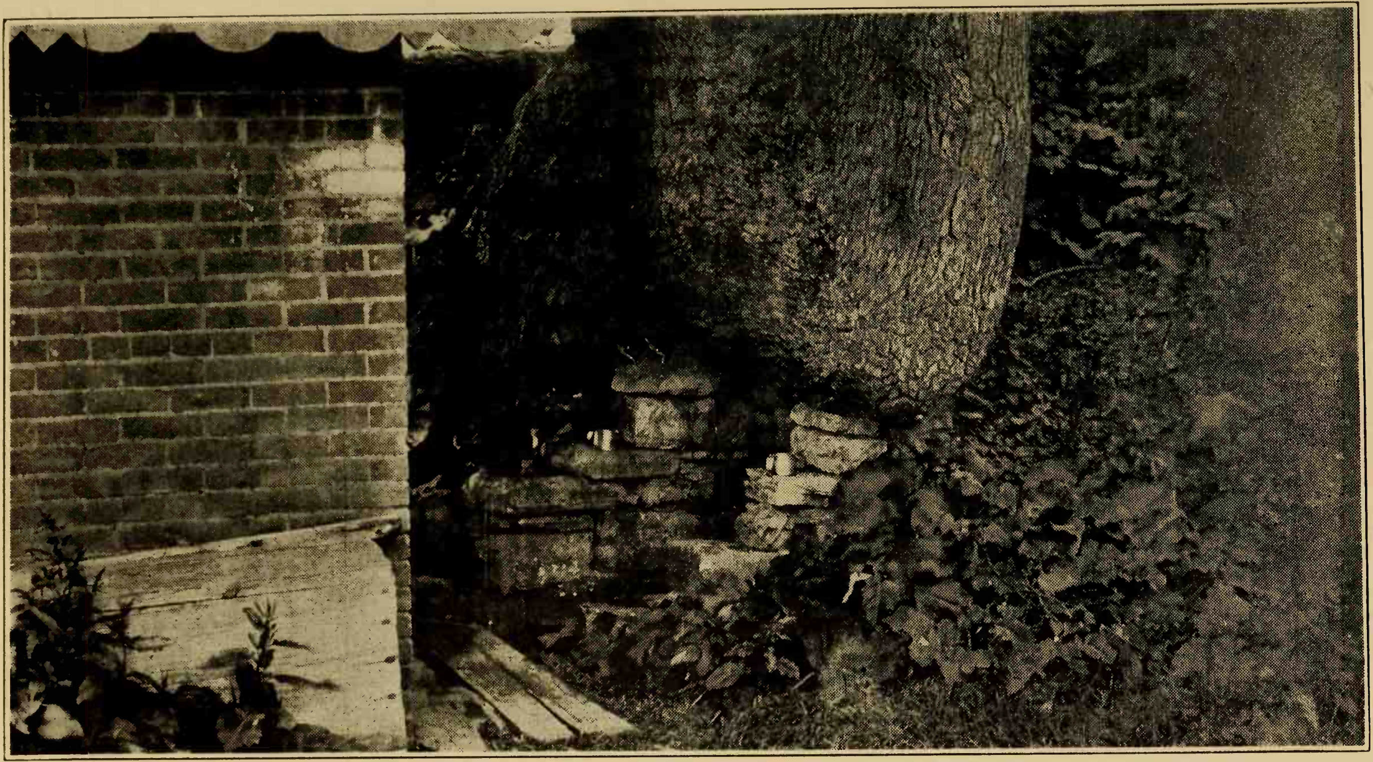
There were several more families moved up from the same place and they lived on friendly terms with the Indians until 1777, when they began to be troublesome, and to remove their own families. In the summer of 1778, they had to leave the country, and when they returned in the fall, they picketed around a large two-story log house, which had been built by Jacob Freeland for his family, inclosing half an acre of ground. The timbers were set close and were about twelve feet high; the gate was fastened with bars inside. Into this fort the families of Jacob Freeland, Sr., Jacob Freeland, Jr., John Lytle, Michael Freeland, John Vincent, Peter Vincent, Cornelius Vincent, Moses Kirk, Samuel Gould, James Durham, Isaac Vincent and Daniel Vincent all gathered and lived that winter. On the 20th of May, George, the son of Isaac Vincent was born.

In the fall of 1778 a company of settlers were leaving the country on account of the Indians, they were fired at and

Mrs. Durham's infant was killed in her arms; she fell with it and they came and tomahawked and scalped her, and when the men came to count the dead she raised and asked for a drink of water. Elias Williams, one of the men, ran to the river and brought his hat full of water and gave her a drink; they then put her in a canoe and took her to Northumberland, where Dr. Plunkett dressed her head; she recovered and lived about fifty years.

In the spring of 1779 the men planted corn, but were occasionally surprised by the Indians, but nothing serious occurred until the 21st day of July; as some of them were at work in the corn field back of the fort, they were attacked by a party of Indians about nine o'clock A. M., and Isaac Vincent, Elias Freeland and Jacob Freeland, Jr., were killed, and Benjamin Vincent and Michael Freeland were taken prisoners. Daniel Vincent was chased by them, but he out-ran them, and escaped by jumping a very high log fence. When the Indians surprised them, Benjamin Vincent (then ten years of age) hid himself in a furrow, but he thought he would be more secure by climbing a tree, as there was a woods near by; but they saw him and took him prisoner; he was ignorant of the fate of the others until about two o'clock P. M., when an Indian thrust a bloody scalp in his face and he knew it to be his brother Isaac's hair.

Nothing again occurred until the morning of the 29th, about daybreak as Jacob Freeland, Sr., was going out of the gate he was shot and fell inside of the gate. The fort was surrounded by about three hundred British and Indians, commanded by Captain McDonald; there were about twenty-one men in the fort and but little ammunition. Mary Kirk and Phoebe Vincent commenced immediately and ran all their spoons and plates into bullets; about nine o'clock there was a flag of truce raised, and John Lytle and John Vincent went out to capitulate, but could not agree. They had half an hour to consult with those inside; at length they agreed that all who were able to bear arms should go as prisoners, and the old men, women and children set free, and the fort given up to plunder; they all left the fort and about 12 M., not one of



SPRING ON SITE OF FORT FREELAND

them having eaten a bite that day, and not a child was heard to cry or ask for bread that day. They reached Northumberland, eighteen miles distant, that night, and there drew their rations, the first they had to eat that day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vincent was a cripple, she could not walk. Her husband, John Vincent, went to Captain McDonald and told him of her situation, and said if he had the horse that the Indians had taken from his son Peter the week before, she could ride, and about daylight the next morning the horse came to him; he had carried his wife to the lower end of the meadow where they lay and saw the fort burned, and it rained so hard that night that she lay midside in water; when the horse came he stripped the bark off a hickory tree and plaited a halter, set his wife on and led it to Northumberland, where there were wagons pressed to take them on down the country.

The following is a copy of the articles of capitulation transmitted to President Reed by Colonel Matthew Smith.

Articles of capitulation entered into between Captain John McDonald, on his Majesty's part, and John Lytle on that of Congress.

Article 1st—The men in the garrison to march out and to ground their arms on the green in front of the fort, which is to be taken possession of immediately by his Majesty's troops—Agreed to.

Article 2nd—All men bearing arms are to surrender themselves prisoners of war and to be sent to Niagara.—Agreed to.

Article 3rd—The women and children not to be stripped of their clothing, nor molested by the Indians, and to be at liberty to move down the country where they please.—Agreed to.

John McDonald,
Capt. of Rangers
John Lytle.

Capitulation occurred
28th or 29th of July, 1779.

Among those captured at Fort Freeland was Daniel Vincent (the fort was captured in July, 1779), then nineteen years of age, and just married. His young wife never heard from him during his captivity, and after three years of fading hope, she at last fully believed herself a widow. At length after the War, he returned to find himself unrecognized—was it strange? The three years from nineteen to twenty-two, the unfamiliar beard, the hardships of captivity had wrought effectual disguise, but the voice was unchanged, and when he called her Christian name, Angelica, in the old tone, she fell on his neck and thanked God for his mercy.

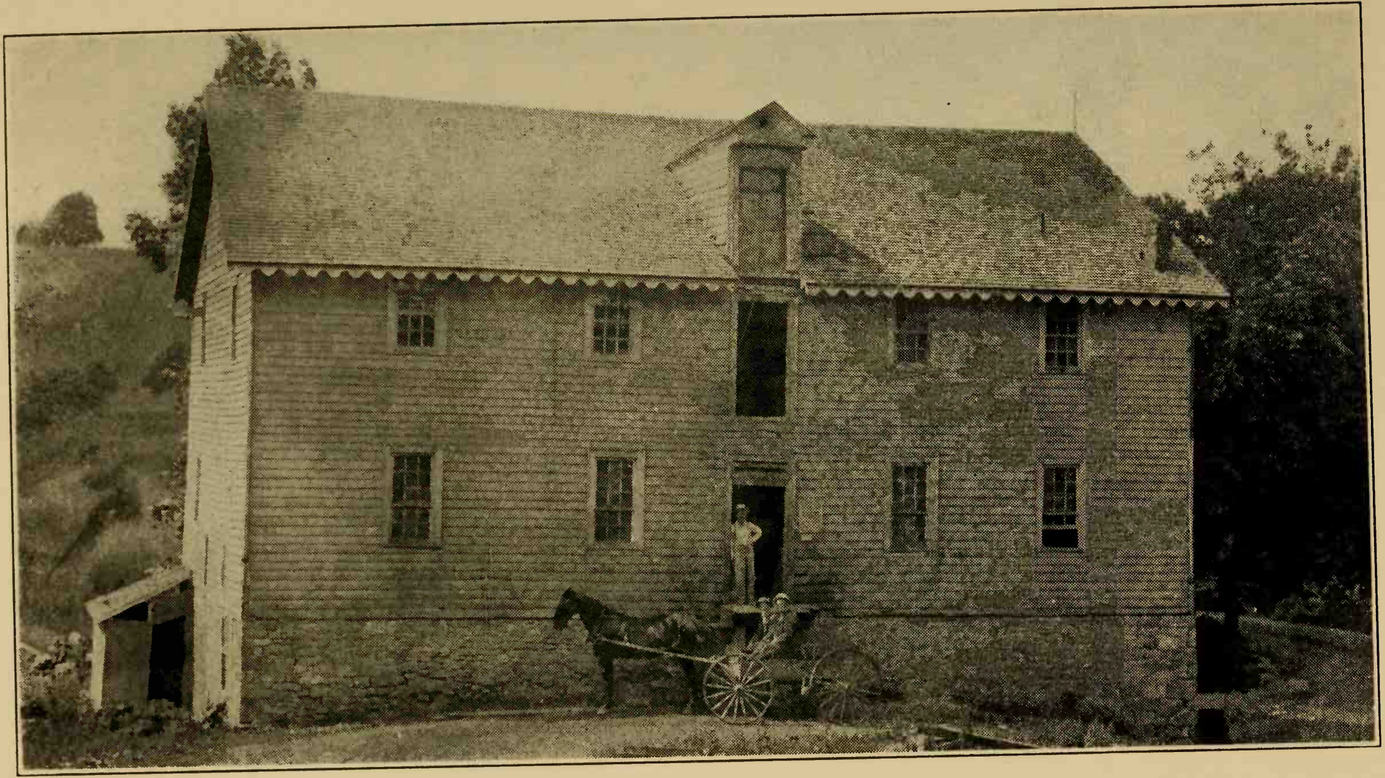
V

The Town of Milton and Freeland's Fort

From Page No. 536
Penna. Historical Collection
G. W. Gorton, No. 56 N. 3rd St., Phila.
Publishers.

Milton is situated on the left bank of the West Branch, at the mouth of Limestone run, 12 miles above Northumberland. It is a bustling town, by far the most flourishing and populous in the county, and forms the shipping-port for several rich limestone valleys around it. A large portion of the population is of German descent. There are here Presbyterian, German Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, and "Shiloh" churches; an academy, several foundries, and a number of extensive flouring mills driven by the water of Limestone run. There is a stone bridge across the run, and a frame bridge across the West Branch. The West Branch canal passes through the town. Population in 1830, 1,274; in 1840, 1,508. Above is a view, taken from the Washington road, of three of the churches—the Episcopal, the Baptist, and the Methodist. The former is nearly hidden among the trees, on the right.

Milton was first started as a town, about 50 years since,



MILL BUILT BY DANIEL VINCENT, 1792, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., PENN.

by Andrew Straub. Mr. Covenhoven remembers that, in the year 1778 at the time of the *big runaway*, there were but two houses on the site. Marcus Hurling, a boatman, had built a cabin near the run, and kept a tavern there; and had afterwards sold out to Mr. M'Candless. Marcus Hulings, a blacksmith, had his shop on the river bank, just at the upper end of the present borough. He afterwards removed to Duncan's island, and eventually to Pittsburg.

M'Cunesville is a small but flourishing village, which has grown up since 1825, about three miles north of Milton, on the stage-road to Williamsport. It contains some twenty or thirty dwellings, three taverns, stores, etc. Watsonburg is on the left bank of the West Branch, above the mouth of Warrior's run, and four miles from Milton. It contains some thirty dwellings, stores, etc., and several mills at the run, near the village. Snyderstown, a small hamlet, is about five miles northeast of Milton; and Pottsgrove, a small village on Chillisquaque creek is five miles southeast of Milton.

On Warrior's run, during the revolution, was situated Freeland's fort, memorable for the scenes which occurred at its capture, in the early part of autumn, or, to use an old pioneer's expression, about the time peaches were ripe, in 1778. The following account of that event was received in conversation with the aged Mr. Covenhoven, of Lycoming Co.; and another gentleman, a descendant of Mr. Vincent who was captured at the fort:

Rumor had been received at Fort Muncy (near Pennsborough), where Col. Hepburn, afterwards Judhe Hepburn, was commanding, that a hostile force of British and Indians might be soon expected down the West Branch. To obtain more definite information, Robert Covenhoven, who was then acting as a guide and scout for the garrison, was sent out to the mountains above Ralston, on the headwaters of Lycoming creek and Tioga river. He was offered one or more companions, but he preferred to go alone. He knew every defile of the wilderness, and he could better elude observation alone than with several men, who might not follow his counsel. He travelled all night, and when he arrived among the mountains, he heard at least 100 shots from the enemy encamped there, who were cleaning their guns. Without rest, and with no more food than he could eat as he ran, he returned immediately, and reported a large force approaching. Robert King also brought down word from Lycoming creek, that Ferguson, with a party who had gone up to cut hay, had been attacked by Indians, and three men had been killed. Fort Muncy was filled with women and children, who were immediately put into boats and sent down to Fort Augusta, under the charge of Mr. Covenhoven. They took with them also the families from Fort Menninger, at the mouth of Warrior's run; but Freeland's fort being four miles up that run, from its mouth, there was not time to wait for the families there to come down. A messenger, however, was sent to alarm them. While the party were descending the river, the women would often jump out to tug the boats over the ripples. Fort Muncy, being untenable, was abandoned.

About this time, and one or two days previous to the attack on Freeland's fort, Isaac, Benjamin, Peter, and Bethuel Vincent, Brothers, together with Mr. Freeland, the owner of the fort, and his son, were at work in a field. A party of Indians came suddenly upon them. Isaac Vincent and Freeland, the father, were killed. Benjamin Vincent was taken prisoner. Jacob Freeland, the son, ran towards the stone-quarry, and was speared by an Indian in his thigh; he fell near the edge of the precipice, at the quarry. The Indian pounced upon him, but Freeland suddenly raised him upon his shoulders, and pitched him over into the quarry; and would have killed him, but another Indian came up, and killed Freeland, spearing him in several places. The other Vincents escaped to the fort.

The main force of the enemy now appeared, consisting of about 300 Indians and 200 British, under Col. McDonald. On their way down, they burnt Fort Muncy, and then laid siege to Freeland's fort, which was commanded by Capt. John Lytle. There were brave men in that fort, who would have defended it to the death; but it was also filled with women and children, whom it was not thought prudent to expose to the cruelties that might result from capture by storm. When, therefore, the enemy was about setting fire to the fort, a capitulation was entered into, by which the men and boys, able to bear arms, were to be taken prisoners, and the women and children were to return home unharmed. There was a Mrs. Kirk in the fort, with her daughter Jane, and her son William. Before the capitulation she fixed a bayonet upon a pole, vowing she would kill at least one Indian; but as there was no chance for fighting, she exhibited her cunning by putting petticoats upon her son Billy—who was able to bear arms, but had yet a smooth chin—and smuggled him out among the women.

The enemy took possession of the fort, and allowed the women and children to remain in an old building outside the fort, on the bank of the run. At a preconcerted signal, Capt. Hawkins Boone, who commanded a fort on Muddy run (about 600 yards above its mouth, and two miles above Milton), came up to the relief of Freeland's fort, with a party of men. Perceiving the women and children playing outside the fort, he suspected no danger, and incautiously approached so near that the women were obliged to make signs to him to retire. He retreated precipitately, but was perceived by the enemy, who with a strong force waylaid him, on the Northumberland road, at M'Clung's place. Boone's party fell into the ambush, and a most desperate encounter ensued, from which few of the Americans escaped. William Miles (now of Erie county) was taken prisoner in Freeland's fort: and afterwards, in Canada, Col. McDonald mentioned to him, in the highest terms of commendation, the desperate bravery of Hawkins Boone. He refused all quarter—encouraged and forced his men to stand up to the encounter; and at last, with most of his Spartan band, died on the field, overpowered by superior numbers.

Cornelius Vincent and his son, Bethuel Vincent (Father of Mr. Vincent of M'Cuneville), Capt. John Lytle, William Miles, and others, were taken prisoners at the capitulation. Capt. Samuel Dougherty and a brother of Mr. Miles were killed in the flight. Peter Vincent escaped in the flurry occasioned by Hawkins Boone coming up. Sam Brady, James Dougherty, and James Hammond had cautioned Boone against keeping the road, in his retreat; and they themselves, refusing to accompany him along the road, took the route through the woods and escaped.

Bethuel Vincent had recently been married, when he was taken prisoner. His wife returned to her home in New Jersey. Four years after the capture she had heard nothing from her husband. One evening, when she was out with a sleighing party, and had stopped at a tavern, a roughly dressed man inquired if a Mrs. Vincent lived in that vicinity. She was pointed out to him. He stated that he had known her husband in Canada, had lately seen him, and that he was well. He rode with the party in the sleigh, and was disposed to take Mrs. Vincent on his lap; but she indignantly declined the familiarity, until she discovered that the impertinent stranger was her husband.

VI

The Story of Antoine Claude Vincent

For this story I am indebted to a copy of an old newspaper article of the last century, kindly sent me by Col. John L. Vance, author of "The French Settlement and Settlers of Gallipolis, Ohio." This Mons. Vincent was probably not connected with our own family line, but belonged to an entirely different set of French colonists from another part of France, viz: Paris and its neighborhood. But the story has in it the flavor of the name, is romantic in itself, is connected with a sad and disgraceful part of our American history, and is given for what it is worth. The whole newspaper story of this gentleman, of which I am giving but a small part, is most interesting, and claims to be based on statements often repeated by Mons. Vincent himself.

The local history of the time is substantially this. In the closing years of the 18th century—one of our first periods of unprincipled land exploitation,—the "Scioto Co." was formed to promote the sale of Ohio River and Scioto River lands. Brilliant prospectuses were circulated in France. In 1790, six hundred deluded French people bought parcels of this land and sailed to settle on them. But their lands, they found, instead of lying conveniently along the Atlantic seaboard, were far in the wilderness of the interior. Their dangers and hardships in reaching the Ohio River were endless. Arrived there,—they found their land titles worthless. For the land had all been previously taken up by the "Ohio Land Co." and even "The Scioto Co's" claims were consequently also worthless. The colonists were in terrible distress and without legal recourse. Congress came to their relief, made them a large grant of land; and government surveyors laid out a town which they called Gallipolis,—that is, "the City of the Gauls" or "Frenchtown." Still these people were utterly helpless in trying to live in such a vast, unbroken wilderness. None of them were woodsmen or agriculturists; they were educated gentlemen, professional men, lawyers and doctors, and artists, jewelers and artisans. The first winter they nearly starved to death; there was plenty of wines and fiddles but no food. Gradually these unhappy settlers all disappeared, going back to France or down the Ohio River to the French Settlement at New Orleans. There is scarcely a French family name left in Gallipolis. But while the colony existed there, Mons. Vincent was plainly one of its leading men.

The rest of the story is briefly this. There were also many French in the town of Marietta, O. Mons. Vincent had gone there to study English. A party of other French gentlemen, travelers, recently from

France, were passing through Marietta on their way to New Orleans. A pleasant acquaintance sprang up between the travelers—especially the head of the party—and Mons. Vincent, whom they found an ardent Frenchman and intelligent gentleman. When they were ready to go on down the Ohio River, the head of the party strongly urged him to go with them to New Orleans and so back to France, as a member of their party. Of course he was strongly inclined at first to do this; but reflected that, after all, he knew little of the antecedents of the party—they might be a lot of adventurers—and besides he still owed some duties to the new colony with which he was identified. He finally declined the attractive offer and went back to his colony, to which he was loyal to the last. But inagine his interest in the whole matter when it ultimately developed that the head of the travelling party was really the then exiled Duke of Orleans travelling incog., shortly afterward Louis Philippe, King of France!

The newspaper article (about 1875) continues: "Madame Vincent is still living, though upward of ninety years of age. She is the last of the old emigrants that came to Gallipolis, when it was first settled by the French. She was born in Paris. She married Mons. Vincent in 1799; and in 1801, came down to the Grant in a canoe and settled at the mouth of what is now called 'Vincent's Run.' She is the last of that company of French emigrants who were victims of one of the most gigantic swindles ever practiced on an honest and confiding set of people. She is the oldest person in Scioto County and very nearly the oldest inhabitant. She is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Hurd, in Wheelersburg, and enjoys a considerable degree of health for a person of her age."